Rs 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VII. NO. 9 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS,

TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
11th January ..	Nagoya ..	6854
18th „ ..	Manora ..	7876
25th „ ..	Mandala ..	8246
1st February ..	Nankin ..	6853

*The "Manora" has specially erected Hammock accommodation for gentlemen Third Class; the fares to Marseilles being Rs. 420 and to London Rs. 450.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
16th January ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
13th January ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
16th „ ..	Dwarka ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
16th „ ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi Direct.
18th „ ..	Tarcba ..	East and South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Heishin Maru.	K. Ikuno ..	3045	31st Dec. 1918	14th Jan.
Yubari Maru.	T. Ohta ..	2957	11th Jan.	16th Jan.
Totomi Maru.	G. Matsushita ..	3356	4th Jan.	14th Jan.
Tosan Maru.	Matsuo ..	3856	20th Jan.	30th Jan.
Tenshin Maru.	T. Yoshizaki ..	4172	29th Jan.	8th Feb.
Yoroppa Maru Fo. 2	S. Tanaka ..	3078	2nd Feb.	12th Feb.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kokiku Maru.	N. Wakatake ..	21st Dec.	12th „	Japan
Celebes Maru.	M. Nemoto ..	18th „	14th Jan	„

For freight apply to:
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotipo" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

		Rs.
Authorised Capital	...	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.		
Paid-up Capital	...	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	...	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	...	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund	.....	Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road,
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,00
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$19,500,00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,00

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock.
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interes allowed half-yearly on daily balances o Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt o application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centre of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGI business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	.. ..	36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	.. ..	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Manager.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is among the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9 Tamarind Lane.
BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds etxceed	.....	Rs. 27,00,000
Surplus about	.....	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	.....	Rs. 20,00,000

Specialities: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female live insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, one large lot of wearing apparels, such as dress suits, woollen suits, bathing suits, guns, revolvers, cartridges, rifles, steggers, dining table, chairs, round table, tiffinboys, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth presses, almyrahs, kodak, tin trunks, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, bedsteads, Leatnate, sofas, etc., etc. The property of late Mr. C. A. C. Morris.
The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 9 quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Grey C. B. Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE LONGCLOTH.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mooljee Jaitha Market, Chumpa Gully, opposite Dharamraj Gully, near the piece-goods press, machinery by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Thacker Dharamsey Morarjee:—
25 Bales Japanese longcloth No. 9999.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Under instructions frm the Hon. Secretary Women's Branch War and Relief Fund, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 13th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Mayo Road, opposite Bandstand, at the depot one lot furniture, such as dining table, chairs, large tables, for example about 27 pieces electric table fans, bath tubes, cupboards, writing tables, ink pads, stools, yarns, folding canvas stools, clock, one electric dinamo, 230 volts, Lancashire with circular saw, one large lot of wooden planks, screen, etc., etc.
The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Charke House, 1st Floor, Wodehouse Road, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, dumbwaiters, teapoys, rich carpets, rich table ornaments, terracotta, and Parian figures, rich cabinets, electric hall lamps, writing table, glass door book cases, one large lot of books, rich engravings, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, wardrobe chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and Gown presses, single and double meatsafes, ice box, easy chairs, rich door curtains beaded chicks, wardrobes, hatstands, aluminium utensils etc., etc. The property of L. C. Margolouth, Esq., of South British Insurance Co., and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 16th January 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sargent House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the "Taj Mahal" very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood house hold furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, rich cabinet, table ornament Terracotta figures, one nearly new sweet tone cottage piano by Justin Brown London, Glass door book cases, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror door single and double almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, writing tables, book cases, Singapore cane chairs, folding arm easy chairs, hatstands, ice-box, cane furniture, utensils, etc., etc. The property of U. A. Spence, Esq. and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

The sale of this property which was postponed to the 15th instant owing to the death of one of the party and will now be sold to the highest bidder.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT PAREL TANK ROAD, EITHER IN ONE LOT OR IN SEPARATE PLOTS.
Suit No. 396 of 1913.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1919, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable piece of land either in one lot, or in separate Plots:—
All that piece or parcel of Government land, newly assessed, situate at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort, within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six square yards and registered in the Books, of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 37, Collector's New No. 16577, New Survey No. 283-2423 and another piece of freehold vacant land, forming part of the same Survey No. admeasuring five thousand square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1,2423, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by Parel Tank Road, on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia on or towards the East by the Hindu Cemetery, on or towards the North by the road leading to Hindu Cemetery, divided into 19 different plots of different areas, as described in the condition and of sale, more particularly marked out and delineated on the plan, which is open for inspection at the office of the Auctioneers, and the Attorneys for the Vendor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel Solicitors, at "Cooks" Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF YARNS, WOOLLEN CLOTH, CYCLE ACCESSORIES AND STOCKS, ETC.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned:—
3 bales each 460 lbs. black yarns 40/2.
58 pieces each 10 yards green plain woollen cloths.
57 pieces each 10 yards blue plain woollen cloths.
By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—
K. N. J. No. 1, 1 case cycle accessories.
By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Haji Mahomed Hajee Hassam:—
M. A. P. No. 9711 3 cases cotton socks.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES OF CHECK SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.
On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL Plain XL Crepe-de Chine IN ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES suitable for LADIES DRESSES.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

(S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 15 Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned:—
H. E. and Co.—2 bales each 100 pieces Check of 24 yards slightly damaged by sea water.

AUCTION SALE OF 34 BALES GREY CALENDAR LONGCLOTH OF THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.
On MONDAY, the 20th January, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by the order of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., at their Cloth Shop at Ganesh Wadi, Moolji Jaitha Market, 64 bales of Grey Calendar Longcloth of the following description on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Thakar Gopaldas Virji of Moolji Jaitha Market:—
11 bales, 32 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 6½, quality No. 21, each containing 50 pieces.
26 bales, 34 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs 6 5/8, quality No. 31, each containing 50 pieces
19 bales, 36 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs 7, quality No. 41, each containing 50 pieces.
4 bales, 38 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7 3/8, quality No. 51, each containing 50 pieces.
10 bales, 40 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7½, quality No. 61, each containing 50 pieces.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TENT CLOTH.
On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mooljee Jaitha Market, Chumpa Gully, opposite Dharamraj Gully, near the piece-goods press, by order of the Jam Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Qudiamal Banarsidas of Sadar Bazar Chowri, Delhi:—
100 bales each 20 pieces tent cloth 40 by 40 yards and 200 lbs.
45 bales each 16 pieces tent cloth 48 by 40 yards and 24 lbs
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT, AT THE CORNER OF DONGRI STREET AND FIRST CHINCH BANDAR ROAD.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following building Plot for the term of 999 years:—
Lot No. 1. Plot No. 21.—Nowrojee Hill Estate, this plot is situated at the junction of Dongri Street and 1st Chinch Bandar Roads and containing an area of about 823 square yards and has a frontage of about 126 feet.
The above plot is close to the Bhat Bazaar and the Docks and in a locality where there is a very great demand for shop, godowns, peldis and residences.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Board's Land Manager at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 10th January, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STEET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials of a large Building and Electric Fans, Lights, etc., belonging to the German Club.
Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Custodian of Enemy Property, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 17th January, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following materials:—
The materials for removal of the Building formerly known as the German Club and latterly as the Volunteer Club, situated at Kennedy Sea Face (near Marine Lines Station):—
Electric Lights, and also Fans and Gas Lights and Cooking Stove, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN-SWEEPINGS ETC.
Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Company Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 15th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Co's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—
A number of bags of grain seeds, and a quantity of sweepings, etc., etc.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th January, 1919.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
MEADOWS STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3297.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO PEARL NECKLACES.
The above auction which was to take place to-day (10.1.19) at about 3 p.m. is POSTPONED until further information.
B. MANEKLAL & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th January 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE OF PERFUMERY, PROVISION TOYS, FURNITURE AND HABER-DASHERY.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Mortgagee in possession Messrs. Ramanlal Motiram & Co., and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Mr. N. D. Mapara, the owner of the Jamshed Provision store, the entire stock-in-trade of the said Jamshed Provision Store situated opposite the Bhatia Baug at the corner of Bori Chakla, Fort, consisting of perfumery, all sorts of provisions, toys, furniture and haberdashery, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.
This Day, FRIDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj gully at Chumpagully, Mulji Jetha market, by order of Messrs. Bhojraj Dooja and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Carnatic Mills Co.
14 Packages each 20 pieces 40 yards 40 inches long No. 244 er other.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES [illegible] SHIRTINGS.
This Day, FRIDAY, the 10th instant at 4 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj gully at Chumpagully, Mulji Jetha market by order of Seth Vibhakhandas Gulabdas and on account and at the risk of Seth Jagmohan Hemraj
EX. S.S. "VOLINA MARUU".
25 Bales Japanese sheetings No. 9 Dragon.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES COUNTS MADE GREY DHOTEES AND 5 BALES ENGLISH MADE WHITE DHOTEES.
This Day, FRIDAY, the 10th instant at 4 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj gully at Chumpagully, Mulji Jetha, Market by order of Seth Ebegilal Gulabchand and on account and at the risk of Seth Keshavlal Sonabhoy.
5 Bales each 150 pairs country-made Grey Dhotees of the Tata Mills, No. 1429 8 yards.
5 Bales each 150 pairs country-made Grey Dhotees of the Tata Mills No. 1429 9 yards.
5 Bales each 200 pairs English-made White Dhotees No. Navada 7/11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES WHITE DRILLS 8 BALES SHIRTINGS AND 2 BALES FANCY.
This Day, FRIDAY, the 10th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj gully at Chumpagully, Mulji Jetha, Market by order of Bai Vajechand Mulchand.
5 Bales each 25 pieces White, Gins, of the Nagpur Mills No. 105.
4 Bales each 50 pieces Grey Shirtings of the Tata Mills, No. 422.
4 Bales each 50 pieces Grey Shirtings of the Tata Mills No. 238.
2 Bales each 70 pieces Fancy of the Tata Mills No. 164.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.
On MONDAY, the 13th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj gully at Chumpagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Vora Khambhai Mulla Abdul Ally.
16 Bales Japanese Sheetings No. nine Dragon.
MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th January, 1919.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 32, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 BALES COTTON YARN.
On SATURDAY, the 11th January, 1919, at 1 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Sheth Chhabildas Nathoobhai at Tambakanta, by his order and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Macharla Ramanna:—
16 bales yarn No. 20 Broach, yellow tie of 400 lbs. each.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th January, 1919.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part, Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford Bombay". Telephone 707.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A respectable educated girl for a wife by educated well-to-do Hindu widower. Apply with particulars to Box No. 29, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 100

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—GRADUATE for Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. Starting salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Prospects up to Rs. 200. 9c

WANTED—A smart and experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST for our Basrah Office. Apply with testimonials stating salary to E. D. SASSOON & CO. 123

WANTED—An experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with knowledge of typewriting (Gujarati Hindu preferred) state salary required. Apply Box No. 38, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 119

WANTED.—A smart young TYPIST. Shorthand preferred, with good prospects. Apply with testimonials stating salary to Box No. 43, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 147

WANTED—A smart young competent ACCOUNTANT, knowing Typewriting. Apply sharp to the MANAGER, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 305, Hornby Road, opp. J. N. Petit Institute, Bombay. 135

CAWNPORE WATER WORKS—WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of the unfiltered water pumping station at a salary of Rs. 170-10-200 per mensem with free unfurnished quarters. He must possess a 1st class competency certificate and have had experience with large pumping plant. The selected candidate will have to join at once. Also an ASSISTANT MECHANICAL ENGINEER for the filtering pumping station at a monthly salary of Rs. 100. Application with testimonials to W. Parry, M. Inst. C.E., Municipal Engineer, Cawnpore. 226

WANTED.

WANTED—A BUNGALOW with small garden or comfortable flat, at Queen's Road, Chowpati, Walkeshwar Road or Club Road. Apply stating rent to Box No. 45, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 154

WANTED—Second-hand Power driven well sinking and drilling sets for tube wells 100 ft. to 400 ft. Send quotations giving a detailed list of tools. S. G. NARAVANE, Geologist, Baroda State. 127

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Large BUNGALOWS at Igatpuri. Further particulars may be had by writing to:—F. E. LACE, 458, Elphinstone Road Kirkee, Poona. 130

WANTED TO SELL a well-going SOAP FACTORY, monthly income Rs. 500 or more. Proprietor going to Europe if willing to invest about Rs. 9,000 write Box No. 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 105

TO BE LET.

TO LET—A large airy third floor, facing sea at No. 2, Chaupaty Dadysett Estate, Walkeshwar Road. Drawing, dining, five bed rooms, all facing west and sea, kitchen, godown and outhouses, electric light. Apply MANAGER, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. 81

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY.

THE EXAMINATION for the Award of Government Diploma in Accountancy (o the basis of which Auditors' Certificates will hereafter be granted) will be held at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, on MONDAY, 7th April, 1919, and the following days, in accordance with the Regulations sanctioned by the Government of Bombay.

Applications for the Examination must b forwarded to the Secretary of the Accountanc Diploma Board, so as to reach his office at 65, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before 31st January, 1919, with a fee of Rs. 50 per candidate.

The Examination will this year be open only to candidates from the Bombay Presidency.

K. S. AIYAR,
Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board.
Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1919. 107

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

THE DIRECTORS propose to increase the Capital of the Bank to four Million Pounds Sterling by the creation of eighty thousand New Shares of twenty-five pounds each.

It is now proposed to offer forty thousand New Shares to existing shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every two held. The sum of twelve pounds ten shillings per share will be called up on the New Shares which will be issued at a premium of seven pounds ten shillings per share or at twenty pounds each payable ten Pounds per share on application and ten Pounds per share on or before 31st May next and interest at 5 per cent. per annum will be paid on such payments as and from dates thereof to 30th June, 1919, and such shares shall participate pari passu with existing shares in the Final but not interim Dividend to be declared in respect of Bank's operations for year 1919.

The consent of the Treasury has been obtained to the Issue.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on 21st January, at 12 o'clock noon at the WESLEYAN CENTENARY HALL, Bishopsgate, London, for the purpose of authorising the above proposals.

TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 14th to 21st January, both days inclusive.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned upto 1 o'clock p.m. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, the 16th January, 1919, for "Special repairs to the roof over the Elphinstone College and General Record Room." Value of work will be about Rs. 13,663. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 650, six hundred and eighty, only, in cash or Government Promissory Notes (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit as mentioned in the tender form will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorised agents, but no forms will be issued on the day the tender is to be received.

A. H. WHYTE,
Executive Engineer, Presidency
Bombay, 7th January, 1919. 155

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in the construction of Primary Schools (I) at Babula Tank Road and (2) at Dongri Street will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on FRIDAY, the 17th day of January, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contracts, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to anyone deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will, on application, give any other information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc. M.I.C.E.
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th Jan., 1919. 175

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1919, for the supply of Stationery and Drawing and Surveying materials during the year 1919-1920.

Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had free of charge at the office of the Municipal Commissioner who will on application give any further information that may be required.

No tender not accompanied by samples of approved quality will be considered.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 8th January, 1919. 169

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1919 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of January, 1919 at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of his Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart with, but leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Bucheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inditements and other Remembrances to do these things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
124 Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE TO THE CONSIGNEES or their assigns of the Cargo per S. S. Hwahkun which arrived in Bombay on the 3rd January, 1919.

CONSIGNEES or their assigns of the cargo per S. S. Hwahkun, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Mauritius are hereby warned not to pay freight for any such cargo to anyone other than the undersigned, who have a lien for a large sum of money under the charterparty granted by them.

If notwithstanding this, they pay such freight to any person or persons other than to the undersigned, they will do so at their risk and peril.

H. S. M. KAZRANI & SONS,
Bhesania Building.
Hornby Road, Fort.
Dated this 4th day of January, 1919. 132

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1918, at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 4 per cent. per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after the 10th instant to registered shareholders on 31st December, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1919. 85

PUBLIC NOTICE.

COLOMBO—SINGAPORE.

THE Auxiliary Schooner Fanestrand will load shortly for the above ports. For particulars of freight please apply to COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Ltd. 172

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOOLBAI, wife of Dadabhoy Dhanjibhoy Chothia, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. MOHANLAL HARAKCHAND. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being near the village of Danda, near Bandra, Taluka Salsette, in the Thana Zilla, containing by admeasurement (2,321) two thousand three hundred and twenty-one square yards or thereabouts bearing Thana Survey No. 352 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Khatri Jooma Moosa, on or towards the West by land belonging to Palanji Cawasji Bonpoke, on or towards the North by property of Goondrabai Ramchandra and on or towards the South by a private passage.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1919.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
159 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify to the general public on behalf of our clients Messrs. MAGANLAL CHUNILAL & SONS, that they have admitted Mr. LALDAS alias MANGALDAS MAGANLAL as a partner in their said firm of Messrs. Maganlal Chunilal and Sons, on and from the 1st day of January, 1919.

The outstandings due and payable to the said firm of Messrs. Maganlal Chunilal and Sons and the liabilities due and payable by the said firm of Maganlal Chunilal and Sons, before the 1st January, 1919, will be received and paid respectively by Mr. Ramdas Maganlal alone who was the sole proprietor of the said firm of Messrs. Maganlal Chunilal and Sons, before and until the 31st day of December, 1918.

Mr. Ramdas Chunilal will continue as a working partner with Mr. Laldas alias Mangaldas Maganlal will remain a financing sleeping partner.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1919.

DHARAMSI & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Maganlal Chunilal & Sons.
157

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOVINDJI RAGHUNATH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims or demands against the said property or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, exchange, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand there may be and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of field or varkhas land, situate at Ville Parle, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra and District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 2,873 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded on the east partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Tulsidas Girdhardas and partly by the property of Dwarkadas Gangadas, on or towards the South by the property of Namdar Ardeshir Irani, on or towards the West by the property of Pranjivandas Damodardas and on the North by a passage for water which said premises form part of a larger portion of land, containing by admeasurement 8,692 square yards of which Mr. Wadia is the Khot bearing Survey No. 251, Pot No. 3, Survey No. 252, Pot No. —— and bearing entry Nos. 3425C and 3443C, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the South partly by the property belonging to St. Francis Church and partly by the property belonging to Namdar Ardeshir Irani, on or towards the East partly by a public passage, and partly by the property of Tulsidas Girdhardas and partly by the property of Gangabai wife of Purshottam Jamnadas and on or towards the North by the passage for water.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1919.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & KAIKHOSRO,
168 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. H. E. BODE & SONS have agreed to purchase from Mr. PHIROZSHA PESTANJI DADACHANJI, who has agreed to purchase from Mr. A. Hyland the undermentioned property. Any person having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Hughes Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 630 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. Old Survey No. and New Survey No. —and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2602 (2-4) and Street No. 10, 10a, 10b and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North-East by Hughes Road, on or towards the South-East by French Road, on or towards the South-West by a passage and beyond which are properties of Sir Custurchand Daga and Kamlabai widow of Ghellabhai Haridas and on or towards the North-West by land proposed to be leased to Bai Aishabai daughter of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy deceased and the said premises is known as ELLESDENE.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1919.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALA,
For Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan
Purchasers' Attorneys

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HALIMBAI, widow of Khatri Jooma Moosa, of Bombay, Mahomed inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. MOHANLAL HARAKCHAND. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being near the Village of Danda, near Bandra, Ta'uka Salsette in the Thana Zilla, containing by admeasurement (2,2525) two thousand two hundred and eighty-three and a half yards or thereabouts and bearing Thana Survey No. 353 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Santa Cruz Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the West by the property of Goolbai Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy Chothia, on or towards the North by the land of Soondrabai Ramchandra and on or towards the South by a private passage.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1919.

MEHTA DULPATRAM & LALJI.
158 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE &CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medow Street.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will by order of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons & Co., agents the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th day of January 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bomanji Petit Mill, Mahatuxmi the following parties:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Chimanlal Lalloobhai:—

About 35 candies Dropping A quality.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Padamsey Virjee:—

About 15 candies colour dropping.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Peerajshah Jamsetjee Tooliwalla:—

A lot of Flue dust.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the days of sale.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT OLD MEMONWADA STREET AND AT CURRY ROAD, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1880 of 1918.
Ebrahim Hajee Faeh Mahomed Plaintiff
Vs.
Hajrabai and Others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. D. L. Vaidya and Mr. Thakoredas A. Chandy, the Special Commissioners appointed in the above suit; and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made therein on the 19th day of December, 1918, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI will sell by public auction the undermentioned properties on the premises on the following days.

OLD MEMONWADA ROAD PROPERTY.

Property Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendasi land or ground, belonging to the Fuzendar Ladha Ibrahim containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Memonwada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2395 and Street No. 459-461 and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Memonwada Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the Jamatkhana of Halai Memons and on or towards the South by the property of Abdul Sakoor Hajee Abdul Latiff and which said premises are in the possession of Mahomed Miya Hajee Ahmed Khandoorani.

CURRY ROAD PROPERTY.

Sale on Thursday, the 30th January, 1919 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras feehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2566.5 square yards or thereabouts together with the Chawls, stables or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Curry Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 662, 663 and 687, 689 and 759 and New No. 2C/12646 and New Survey No. 3A/2673 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 2414(1), 2414(2), 2414(3) and 2414(4) and Street Nos. 4, 4A, 4B, 4C, and bounded on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the property of Haiee Karim Mahomed, on or towards the North by the property of Shamji Madhavji, and on or towards the South by the Curry Road aforesaid and which said Chawls stables hereditaments and premises are in the possession of Mahomed Miya Hajee Ahmed Khandwani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at their office in Church Gate Street or to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the Defendants at their office at Parlamade Road, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th Jan. 1919.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

82, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Banking, Accountancy and Secretarial appointment or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditor Diploma Examinations, a speciality.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture (Made-to-Order, by Messrs. Wimbridge and Co.), sweet-toned Piano, Electric Lights and Lamps, etc., the property of the late Mr. Khujesta Khurshedji Seerwai.

By order of the Executors of the abovenamed deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 12th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sharp, at the Tata Mansions, above Post Office, opposite Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., at Cumballa Hill, valuable handsome (specially made-to-order by Messrs. Wimbridge and Co.), household furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, chest of drawers, dressing tables, teakwood and blackwood cupboards, writing tables, bookstand, tables, drawing room sofas, arm chairs, wardrobes, hanging cupboard, old chinaware, books, beds, English organ, sweet-toned piano, electric lights, and lamps, etc.

The property of the late Mr. Khujesta Khurshedji Seerwai.

The property is on view, and catalogues are published.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Artistic Handsome Furniture, New Popular complete Set of Encyclopaedia in 14 volumes, Electric Revolving Table Fan, Rich Plateware, Glassware, Porcelainware, etc. The property of Major Newman Taylor.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 14th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 35, "Maldon House," at New Marine Lines, valuable household artistic handsome furniture, consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, mirrored artistic sideboard, Chesterfield drawing room suite, drawing and dining room artistic screen, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, single and double mirror, door almyrahs, serpent pattern artistic cabinet, writing and dressing tables, bedroom zoonda almyrahs, dressing cheval glass, pearl bead chicks, rich Indian hand engraved wardrobes, fancy teapoys, silver show cases, marble time-piece set in 3 pieces, marble dining table, new popular complete set of Encyclopoedia in 14 volumes, season blackwood large size almyrah with secret drawers, military powerful binocular in leather case, drawing room pots with Chinese palms, brass bound flower pots, electric revolving table fan, ice chest with refrigerator, glassware, porcelainware, and platedware, etc.

The property of Major Newman Taylor.

The property will be on view from Saturday the 11th instant, at 1 p.m. (S.T.).

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th January, 1919.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY

23, Churchgate Street.

NOTICE
NOW—OR—NEVER.
FURNITURE, CROCKERY, JEWELLERY.

Valuable artistic furniture, rich plated, glass and lamp ware, etc., the property of DAVID AIZUR Esq., comprising of mirrored side-boards, single and double door Almyrahs, roll-top desks, revolving chairs, fancy tea-poys, Chesterfield and Roberts pattern Drawing-Room Suite, mirrored Hastands, dining tables, and chairs, Meat-safes, Pearls head checks, Phonographs, Bicycles, Fire-proof Safe, reclining sofas, Electrical fittings, cut glass Zumers, and every household requisite, will be sold by public auction under the supervision of J. CASSIER, Esq., of Messrs. CASSIER & Co., by THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO., at Memnee Buildings, Parsi Statue, Byculla, next to Bank of Bombay Branch, on SUNDAY 12th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), also costly Jewellery, comprising among other things—

A Diamond Rose, of 7 Diamonds, 2 Diamond and Rubies Rose; a Diamond Ring, Pearl-collars set with rubies; one Pearl Collar set with Diamonds, 1 pair Diamond pendant Earrings; 2 pairs Diamond Earrings (Butti), etc. etc., etc.

Catalogue will be published and the property is on view at Memnee Buildings, Parsi Statue, Byculla, next to Bank of Bombay's branch.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required of the successful bidder at each sale.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th January, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay,
Lamington Road.
TO-NIGHT
MISS PEARL WHITE
IN
Pathe's Greatest and Best Serial
The House of Hate.
9th Episode:
"POISONED DARTS"
10th Episode:
"DOUBLE CROSS"
PATHE GAZETTE
— Latest —
THIERS AND MONT DOVE,
Travel
"FOLLOW THE CROWD,"
Comic by Luke.
TIME:
7; 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily,
Matinee, Every Sat. and Sun. at 5 p.m.
Extra Show every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

Last week Last week
Prof. DEVAL'S
Great Indian Circus
LOCATION:
MASTAN TANK, BELASIS ROAD.
Performance nightly at 9-30.
RATES OF ADMISSION
Rs 3, 2, 1, & As. 8 only.
PROF. V. D. DEVAL. Proprietor. K. M. VELANKAR. Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE GRAND PICTURES
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10
The All-British "Ideal" Picture Play
"GOD & THE MAN"
Seven Parts—7,000 feet.
Adopted from the famous Novel by Robert Buchanan and starring the famous London Stars—
EDITH CRAIG
(Daughter of Ellen Terry),
Sybil Arundale, Langhorne Burton and E. Vivian Reynolds.
A powerful drama of the futility of human hate, dealing with the famous John Wesley and his times.
ALSO THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5

WATCH FOR
LAURA GUERITE
AND
GREAT REVUE COMPANY.

Start to-morrow
THE SERIAL STUPENDOUS
"MYSTERY SHIP".

Hands Up!
"HANDS UP"—and be quick about it. "One false move and you're a dead man." This order barked at one of the bad men, and the thrilling scene that followed is one of the hair raising incidents in
"The MYSTERY SHIP"
The Universal Serial Stupendous Featuring
BEN WILSON
and NEVA GERBER
—the big Universal Serial that is sweeping the country from end to end being a positive serial entertainment than ever before seen on the screen, to thousands of people. Don't miss a single episode, now playing at
UNIVERSAL

CINEMA
PRECIOUS
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)
Look out for the
BIG ADVERTISEMENT IN TO-MORROW'S
"CHRONICLE."

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TONIGHT!
FIRST INSTALMENT
Opening Chapters of the
PARAMOUNT MYSTERY SERIAL
Who is Number One?
Episodes 1st and 2nd
together with a 2-Part Comedy.
3 Shows nighty at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

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AMUSEMENTS.

One day more to see at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

the really pathetic story by Pathe Freres (5000 feet) of a young soul saved from irretrievable ruin by the self-sacrificing nobility of a young man

"COMPASSION!"

TIMINGS: 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.).

GLAD TIDING!

To-morrow and during the next week the same Picture-house will screen the greatest of all love tragedies, Shakespeare's immortal

ROMEO and JULIET

A magnificent screen epic in 8 reels, starring **Francis X. Bushman** as Romeo and **Beverley Bayne** as Juliet.

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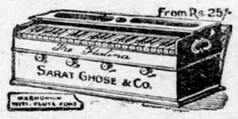

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BENARES CITY.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

The Marwadi bazar opened at Rs. 654 for Fully good Broach April, May, and quickly declined to Rs. 645/46 on free offerings. After remaining at about this price for some time the rate dropped to Rs. 640/41 on further selling, and improved to Rs. 643. Fluctuations then occurred between Rs. 640 and Rs. 642, and the price declined to Rs. 639, the closing quotation being Rs. 636/37. The easiness of the market has been due to local strike in the cotton mills. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 636 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	645
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	496
Fine Oomras	"	576

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 9TH JAN. 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April May	638
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Jan.	492
Fine M. G. Oomras	"	563
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	"	523

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	525	510	495	485	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	518	503	488	478	"
M.G. Khamgaon					
Akola	577	570	560	545	"
M.G. Khandesh	547	540	530	520	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton p oduce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p m., on 8th Jan. 1919.

Cotton	8,798 bales.
Wheat	8,415 Cwts.
Linseed	7,074 "
Rape, &c.	2,078 "
Gingellyseed	1,923 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2,941 "
Castorseed	1 089 "
Rice	44,011
Mirabollams	532 "
Cottonseed	10 170 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	1,988 "
Jowar	Nil "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	200 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a, Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 D/St. Japan, Rs. 141½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 223½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 343.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 157-8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War loan, 1929-47, 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 98⅔.
4 per cent. Conversion loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926. 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 83.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.
The following are the Bank Rates:—
Bank of Bombay ... ... 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal ... ... 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras ... ... 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was easy at the opening owing to the rumour that there was a general strike of labourers in the mills; as the close the market improved chiefly on account of bears covering sales and closes steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,070, Swan 617½, Simplex 725, Shahpurji 122½, Pearls 557½, New Greats 325, Madhowji 2,090, Luxmi Cotton 1,650, Kohinoor 1,240, Currimbhoy 347½, Kastoorchand 1,075, Ind. Bleaching 167-8, Finlay 495, Fazulbhoy 732½, David 617½, Crescent 225, Colaba 1,535, Century 415, Nagpur 2,295, By. Cotton 620, By. Uniteds 907-8, By. Dyeing 1,435, Bundi 27, Katni Ordinary 260, Katni Defd. 1,390, Tata new. Defd, 405, Tata old defd. 1,155, Tata O. 240, Shivrajpur 37.4, Alcocks 850, B. Burma 835, B. Tramway 472½, By. Steam 325, Tata Hyr. O. 1,175.

The following are the closing rates of the New Sstock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2 070, Swan 610, Simplex 722½, Shahpurji 122½; Pearls 555, New Greats 332½, Madhowji 2,095, Kohinoor 1,240, Currimbhoy 345, Kastoorchand 1,075, Ind. Bleaching 170, Finlay 495, Fazulbhoy 730, David 615, Crescent 222½, Colaba 1 535, Cemtury 415, Nagpur 2,241, By. Cotton 620, By. Dyeing 1,430, Bundi 27, Katni Ord. 260, Katni defd. 1,380, Shivrajpur 37, Tata New Defd. 435, Tata Old defd. 1,145, Tata O. 240, Alcocks 850, By. Burma 840, B. Tramway 470, By. Steam 320, Tata Hydro. 1,190.

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MAHISHANKER GOVINDJI,

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Jamnagar—KATHIAWAR.

Branch Office—

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10.000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-14 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·5512 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4.9967 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-4 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·1948 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles ..... or order to the payment of Rs. ..... at the Bank of
Bengal
Bombay
Madras
out of the revenues of the Government of India on the ..... day of ..... 1919.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

S. S. Querimba, Le Grand, Jan. 8. Rangoon Dec. 29.

S. S. Dovre, Broreland, Jan. 9. Bangkok, Dec. 24.

S. S. Martinique, Peterson, Bangkok, Nov. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 9.

S. S. Singa, Reid, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Manora" for London, etc.
Steamer Ben Hong Lieng for Busreh etc.
Steamer Querimba for Rangoon etc.

To arrive.

S. S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain J. V. Le Grand, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon, which port she left on 29th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dovre:—The steamer Dovre, 733 tons, Captain T. Broreland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, which port she left on 24th ultimo, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Martinique:—The steamer Martinque, 283 tons, Captain J. Peterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok which port she left on 29th November with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Singu:—The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain C. F. S. Reid, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 9th January, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
A	Hwabkun ..	1115	..	N F	N F .. H S M K & Co
B	Kofuku Maru	3385	Japan	11-1-19	.. O S Kaisha
C & R	Golden Gate ..	3016	N F	N F	.. M & Co
D & E	Totomi maru ..	4021	apan	15-1-19	.. N Kaisha
K	Tientsin ..	1276	..	N F	.. N F .. W A G & Co
M	Asterin ..	..	N F	N F	.. H M S
N	Clevof Lincoln ..	5860	Liverpool	13-1-19	.. K Nixon Co
P	City of Manchester	3566	Karachi	N F	K Nixon Co
30 ton Crane	ShahJahn	1463	N F	F N	.. T M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Wetravati ..	699	.. Bhawnagar ..	9-1-19	.. B S N Co
	Kaveri ..	553	.. N F	N F	.. B S N Co
	Ponani ..	552	.. N F	N F	.. B S N Co
	Indravati	513	N F	N F	D R I M
	Oporto ..	450	Marmogoa ..	9-1-19	.. B S N Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Taroba ..	6309	.. N F	.. N F	.. M M & Co
VICTORIA DOCK					
1	Crosby Hall ..	2597	N York	N F	.. W & A Graham & Co
2	Ombilin ..	3195	N Y	N F	.. T M & Co
4	Celeres Maru ..	4267	.. Kobe ..	10-1-19	.. O S Kaisha
5	Kowelt ..	2892	Suez	N F	.. T Morrison & Co
9	Heishin Maru ..	2276	.. Kobe	12-1-19	.. N Y Kaisha
10	Sciaula ..	3253	Liverpool	13-1-19	.. W & A Graham & Co
12	Kenkon Maru No. 3 ..	2257	..	N F	.. H S Shustary & Co
14	Dwarka ..	759	P. Gulf	10-1-19	.. M M & Co
16	Shushtar ..	1718	..	Suez	.. P G S N Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
14	Lhasa ..	960	Karachi ..	10-1-19	.. D R I M
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
1	Northbrook ..	2097	N F	N F	.. D R I M
2	Devanha ..	4585	.. N F	10-1-19	.. M M & Co
3	Elora ..	2567	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
4	Dob-lak ..	2643	N F	N F	.. D R I M
5	Barala ..	1599	..	N F	N F .. M M & Co
8	Nagova ..	4250	London	11-1-19	.. M M & Co
9	Pen akota ..	2215	Suez	12-1-19	.. M M & Co
11	Dinera ..	3403	..	N F	10-1-19 M M & Co
12	Querimba ..	4937	.. N F	15-1-19	M M & Co
13	P Hordijk ..	1810	.. N F	N F	.. D R I M
14	Kajang ..	1266	.. N F	N F	.. D R I M
15	Palamcotta ..	2208	..	N F	.. M M & Co
17	Sandakan ..	1111	.. Busra	10-1-19	.. D R I M
	Jetty end Vita ..	4691	..	14-1-19	.. M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

AN ANACHRONISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Honours Gazetted published in papers cannot fail to show to one what amount of injustice is prevalent in India. Those who have done no public service and do not deserve any public appreciation save from and in the eyes of the Government, are honoured whereas those who have done all in their power to stand by their people and to offer their services to their country are left by the Government without any public honour. Your correspondent "Anti-Humbug" has rightly exposed the injustice done to most of the deserving people. My belief is, that if people receiving honours have any sense of justice and self-respect in them, they should at once cease to hunt or refuse to take such honours, where the claims of the deserving are set aside by the Government. Or better, will not the Government be wise, when it cannot discern between the deserving and the undeserving, to avoid publishing any Honours list, since we now find that the people of India are sufficiently educated to appreciate the services of their own leaders? The Government by bestowing honours, does not raise the recipients in the estimation of their countrymen, but it is their services that endears them to their own people. Let Government avoid all Honours' lists and we shall soon be traversing the path of democracy, where one and all will be on a footing of equality. A true right-thinking Indian would like a democratic Mr. prefixed to his name rather than a Government prefix of Sir, Khan Bahadur, Rao Bahadur, or the like.

I hope this will commend to the minds of all right-thinking Indians and the recipients of Government honours.—Yours, etc.,

H. B. M.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

DUST IN ASH LANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When the Municipality made up its mind rather late in the day last year to build Ash Lane, the public, particularly the residents in the neighbourhood, immensely appreciated the good turn rendered to them and hoped that their long outstanding grievance was once for all removed, but in less than a year that which was intended for the good of the people has turned into a veritable pest for which the Municipality is unquestionably responsible.

The clinkers with which the lane was paved have been reduced to powder by traffic and every man, dog and cart that passes, kicks up a storm of dust which without exaggeration is scandalously disgraceful and must be put a stop to at once.

Have the two representatives of the G Ward any idea of the abominable condition of the lane on which useful public money was spent only last year? "D. F. M." in your paper of the 2nd instant, suggested to have the lane watered with sea water. Has any action been taken by our energetic councillors of this ward can be studied.—Yours, etc.

ARTHUR.

Dadar, Jan. 7.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Can you or any one of your numerous readers tell me through the medium of our national organ whether there is any Dentistry institution in India, where only Dentistry can be studied.—Yours, etc.,

A MEDICAL STUDENT.

GUZERAT NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

At the Appellate Division of the High Court of Bombay, the Hon. Sir Basil Scott and Justice Shah in setting aside the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad in favour of Shrimat Shantyanand of Dwarka, concluded their judgment with a startling revelation concerning the conduct of the British Resident at Baroda, which the public and the Government of India will read with tragic interest. Their lordships observe:—

"A regrettable feature in this case is that the British Resident at Baroda wrote a letter to the District Judge in order to influence him to pass an order in accordance with the wishes of the Baroda State."

Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction, and Mr. B. C. Kennedy of Ahmedabad furnished the latest instance in point when his judgment went on all fours with the instructions he had received from the British Resident at Baroda. Was it a case of coincidence or of fatal facility of being all things to all men?

A meeting was held at Bulsar under the auspices of the local Home Rule League on the 26th ultimo, at which resolutions were passed (1) accepting all the resolutions adopted at the special session of the Congress, (2) protesting against the additional gift of 67½ crores of rupees as the resolution concerning it was "rushed through" the Supreme Council by Sir William Meyer and as India cannot possibly pay it in her present poverty-stricken condition, (3) congratulating the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Horniman and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on their public spirit in defeating the tactics of the requisitionists and (4) insisting on the intellectual honesty in voting during the ensuing Municipal electioneering campaign.

As a result of a sharp cleavage between the boarders and the Superintendent of the Jain Shwetamber Boarding House thirty-five resident students have left the Boarding House in a body as a protest against the supercilious bearing of the Superintendent, who has received an admonishing telegraphic message from the President of the Jain Students' Association, Bombay.

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ORDER to-day for a copy of Astrological Self-instructor containing 158 questions with answers and explanations examples throughout. Nobody's help required in becoming an expert in Astrology. You will be given a general life-reading with character sketch reading from the 12 Bhavas, major and important facts in the whole life regarding wife, issues education, wealth and health, etc. Don't lose the golden opportunity. A few copies available. Addresses should be legible. Postage and V.-P. charges extra, send date, month, year of birth or time of writing letter.

I. V. R. SARMA,
Cocanada.
163

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PETITION FOR ADJUDICATION AS INSOLVENT.

CREDITORS APPEAL DISMISSED.

Goculdas Dassa and Co., and others, Appellants and Petitioners.

vs.

Bhimji Jayraj, Respondent.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Hayward.)

This was an appeal from the decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji discharging the rule nisi obtained by the appellants calling upon the respondent to show cause why an order of adjudication should not be made against him.

On the 10th of July, 1918, a petition was filed by Gocaidas Dassa and Company, a firm of cotton merchants, and two individuals viz., Tukardas Gordhanadas Khatao and Parsiotam Tokersy for the adjudication of Bhimjee Joyraj, the respondent. The petitioners alleged that they were the creditors of the respondent under certain cotton contracts for the April Vaida. The contracts were to be settled by payment of differences on the due date. Two of the petitioners, Trikamdas and Parshotamdas, made affidavits alleging acts of bankruptcy on the part of the respondent. The acts of bankruptcy alleged against the respondent were, first, a transfer of the business of the respondent and of all his assets of his commission agency to his cousin, Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatao, with intent to defeat and delay his creditors; secondly, a notice of suspension of payment of debts alleged to be given on the third petitioner by the respondent on 24th June, and thirdly, a similar notice of suspension of payment of debts alleged to be given on 5th July to the second petitioner.

The respondent denied that he had given any notice of suspension of payment of debts, and though he admitted that he had transferred his business, he denied that it was with intent to defeat or delay his creditors. He also denied his liability to pay the petitioners on the cotton contracts.

Mr. Justice Kajiji discharged the rule with costs.

The petitioners appealed.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity with Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the appellant-petitioners.

Mr. J. B. Kanga with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the respondent.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships, after setting out the facts of the case and the three grounds on which the appellants had based their petition, said that between the 3rd of April and the 3rd of May, 1918, all the undisputed claims of the creditors of the respondent, amounting in value to Rs. 1,47,855 were paid off. Those payments were shown in the schedule annexed by the respondent to his affidavit. One of those creditors was Trikamdas Gordhandas Khatao, the second petitioner, who received Rs. 30,000 in respect of his admitted debt. There were two sources from which those payments were made. There were first a lakh of rupees received from Tulsidas Gordhandas, cousin of the respondent and brother of the second petitioner, on an equitable mortgage of his property, and secondly, there were Rs. 87,000 received from Tulsidas Gordhandas on the transfer of the business and assets of the firm of Bhimjee Jayraj. That transfer was alleged to be an act of insolvency. Those two sums were deposited by the respondent with the Bank of India and the Central Bank. The relations of Parshotam, the third petitioner, and the respondent were very strained as appeared from letters of the 29th and 30th of April, written by the solicitors of the parties relating to certain cotton Vaida transactions, in which Parshotam was either a principal, or a broker, or both. He had been for many years a broker of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company. Tulsidas, it was to be observed, had close connections with the respondent.

REPUDIATED CLAIM.

Continuing, their Lordships further observed that the respondent had repudiated the claims of the three petitioners and the repudiation resulted in a suit which was still pending, and it was suggested on behalf of the respondent that the petition was an attempt of Parshotamdas with the assistance of Tulsidas to ruin the respondent in revenge of the repudiation of their claims by the respondent. The relatoins of the parties must be borne in mind in considering whether there had been a notice of suspension as alleged in the petition.

Dealing with the transfer of the business, their Lordships said that it was common ground that the goodwill of the firm and its assets were worth a lakh more, and the consideration paid, as appeared from the pass-books of the two banks, was Rs. 75,000. There was, therefore, a good and fair consideration for the transfer. The purchase money was, as appeared from the pass-book of the Bank of India, utilised at once to pay the admitted creditors of the respondent. The transfer was challenged as being an attempt to defeat or delay the creditors on the ground that by converting business assets into cash the respondent had been able to conceal his property and thus remove it from the reach of the creditors. The production of the pass-book from the Bank of India negatived any such suggestion. There was no attempt to conceal, and the money was used for the satisfaction of the admitted debts, and it was continually drawn till the admitted creditors were satisfied. There was no attempt to conceal as the admitted debts were paid, and there was no act of insolvency by that transfer.

ALLEGED NOTICE OF SUSPENSION.

Dealing with the other two grounds, viz., the notice of suspension, their Lordships held that the story told by the second and third petitioners was improbable considering the relations of the parties, and on the evidence recorded there appeared grave doubts as to whether any such conversation as deposed to by them took place. Even if the respondent had stated at those interviews that it was out of question to pay more than four annas in the rupee, that did not necessarily amount to a notice of suspension. It all depended upon the surrounding circumstance, the exact words used and the inference a man would draw from all those circumstances. A mere admission of an inability to pay all claims in full was not necessarily a notice of suspension as was clear from the cases of Clough v. Samuel (1905) A. C. 442 and In re. Lamb 4 Morr. 25.

Their Lordships accordingly dismissed the appeal with costs.

Solicitors for appellants:—Payne and Co.

Solicitors for respondent:—Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

A DHARWAR MURDER CASE.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE SET ASIDE.

Gadigepa Gunepa and three others v. Emperator.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was a Criminal appeal against the decision of Mr. L. Clements Sessions Judge of Dharwar who had convicted the accused and sentenced them to transportation for life.

The facts of the case according to the prosecution are briefly these:—

Accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were charged with the murder of one Devaraddi bin Basappa and accused No. 1 was charged with abetment of the offence. The murder was planned by accused No. 1 because the deceased who had just attained majority was about to bring suit against him for possession of land. Accused No. 1 used to have singing parties in the house and dramatic rehearsals. The rehearsals and singing went on for about years. They were then interrupted by plague. The villagers returned from their plague huts to the village about a month before the offence. On the night of the offence several persons went to accused No. 1's house on that account but there was no singing that night. At night when everyone had gone to sleep accused No. stood outside accused No. 1's door, while accused Nos. 3, 4 and the approver Imam went to the deceased's house next door, surrounded him as he lay asleep, dashed his head in and suddenly fled back into accused No. 1's house. It was a moonlight night. Just outside accused No. 1's house at the back was a room occupied by Irawa and her grand mother. The principal witness in the case was Imam the approver.

The learned Sessions Judge who tried the case believed the evidence of the approver and held that it was sufficiently corroborated by the evidence of Irawa and of Adiveppa and Ningappa who slept that night in accused No. 1's house and convicted all the accused and sentenced them to transportation for life.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments on both the sides held that the evidence of Imam the approver was neither sufficient nor satisfactorily corroborated and therefore. They acquitted and discharged all the four accused.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar appeared for all the accused.

The Government pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIM AGAINST A BANK.

AN ERROR IN HUNDI TRANSACTION.

The firm of Rahimtulla Abdulla Rahim (plaintiff) v. The Bank of Bombay (Defts.)

(Before Justice Pratt.)

This was a suit to recover from the defendant bank the sum of Rs. 2,500 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 9th April 1917 being the amount paid by the plaintiff firm to the bank by mistake under the circumstances mentioned below.

The plaintiffs case was that on the 9th of January, 1917, one Haji Ebrahim Haji Elias drew a Hundi in favour of the plaintiffs for a sum of Rs. 2,500 payable 57 days after the date thereof. The plaintiffs endorsed the said Hundi (subsequents referred to as Hundi No. 1) in favour of one Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhoy who in his turn endorsed it in favour of the defendant bank. The actual due date of the Hundi was the 9th of April 1917, but under the provisions of the Negotiable Instrument Act it became payable on the 5th of April which was the last day before the commencement of the Easter holidays.

The plaintiffs alleged that on or about the beginning of April 1917 they had come to know that the drawer of the hundi was in financial difficulties and on the 5th April the plaintiffs sent their 'mehta' one Haji Sidwick to the defendant to pay the amount to the bank in discharge of this hundi.

It appeared that on the 30th January, 1917, the said Haji Ebrahim Haji Elias had drawn another hundi in favour of one Haji Dawood Haji Elias for a sum of Rs. 2,500 payable 62 days after date. The due date of this hundi also fell on the 5th of April and it was also endorsed in favour of the defendant bank by the payee Haji Dawood Haji Elias.

The plaintiff's Mehta, Haji Sidwick paid the sum of Rs. 2,500 to the defendant bank with intent to pay the same in satisfaction of Hundi No. 1. The receiving shroff in the bank's employ received the amount and by mistake returned the plaintiff's mehta hundi No. II. duly discharged. The 'mehta' who did not know English saw the signature of Haji Ebrahim Haji Elias in vernacular at the foot of the hundi handed to him and under the mistaken belief that it was hundi No. I brought back the same to the plaintiff's firm.

Rahimtulla Abdul Rahim, a partner in the plaintiff's firm first noticed the mistake and sent the same mehta the very same day to the defendant bank to return hundi No. II and get back duly discharged hundi No. in satisfaction of which the amount had been paid.

When the plaintiff's mehta went back to the bank he was informed that Bhawanidas and Co. a firm of hundi brokers had paid Rs. 2,500 to the bank in satisfaction of hundi No. I for and on behalf of Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhoy the last endorser of that hundi which had been duly discharged and returned by the bank to the brokers. The mehta was also informed that under the circumstances nothing further could be done in the matter. The plaintiffs thereupon saw Haji Dawood Haji Elias, the person in whose favour hundi No. II had been drawn and offered to pay hand the hundi over to him on his paying Rs. 2,500 to the plaintiff. But Haji Dawood Haji Elias agreed to do this only on the condition that the bank should endorse the hundi to the effect that payment in respect there of had been received from Haji Dawood Haji Elias. The plaintiff then wrote to the bank asking their to rectify the mistake by making an endorsement on hundi No. II as required by Haji Dawood Haji Elias. This however the bank refused to do on the ground that it was not their practice to do so.

The plaintiffs also addressed a letter to Haji Dawood Haji Elias. The defendant bank agreed to settle the matter by asking Haji Dawood Haji Elias to attend at the bank premises but without success and the plaintiffs alleged that the Haji Dawood took this attitude on account of the drawer being in embarassed circumstances.

The plaintiff's said that of the defendant bank had corrected the said mistake as it was bound to do by taking back hundi No. II and returning the said sum of Rs. 2,500 to the plaintiffs they could have recovered the said sum from Haji Dawood Haji Elias. The defendant bank failed to correct the said mistake and wrongfully declined to return the sum of Rs. 2,500 paid by the plaintiffs by mistake. Under the circumstances the plaintiffs submitted that the defendant bank was liable to pay to the plaintiffs the amount claimed.

BANK'S DEFENCE.

The defendant bank in its written statement said that on the 5th of April some individual came to the bank and paid Rs. 2,500 to the defendant's receiving shroff stating that he wished to pay off a hundi and on being asked which hundi he desired to pay off the said it was Ebrahim Haji Elias's hundi. The shroff thereupon handed the said hundi to him believing him to be either Ebrahim Haji's Elias or his messenger. The said individual took the hundi away without raising any question about it. The bank denied the allegation that anybody had come back to the bank on the same day as alleged by the plaintiff. The defendants further said that they agreed to interview Haji Dawood and when after some delay Haji Dawood attended the defendant bank he informed the bank that the plaintiff intended to pay off the hundi which he did in fact pay off. They denied that they made any mistakes whatever or declined wrongfully to return the sum of Rs. 2,500 to the plaintiff.

Under the circumstances they submitted that the suit should be dismissed with cost.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Coltman with the Advocate General and Mr. Weldone appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship after stating the facts and pointing out that in both the notes A and B the drawer was the same person, the amount was the same and the due date fell in both cases on the same day went on to say that the plaintiff after rebuking his clerk sent him back the same day to the bank to rectify the mistake. There was die evidence on this point both of the plaintiff and his clerk and though the bank's shroff Framroze had in his evidence denied the return of the clerk to the bank. His Lordship believed that the recollection of the plaintiff's clerk on that point was correct. Ishwardas, the broker, said that he was told by the clerk about it and he was supported by the entries in his account books on the point.

His Lordship then went on to say that the plaintiff's brokers Bhawanidas and Co. had paid off hundi No. I and the plaintiff's had paid the amount to the brokers. Thus the plaintiff had paid twice over on the same hundi.

NO MISTAKE OF FACT.

Continuing, his Lordship said that the bank had admitted its mistake in the correspondence and it was also admitted by Framroze, the bank's cashier, who told the clerk that if the clerk had come to him before the broker he would have put matter right. Mr. Coltman had contended that the mistake was not one which gave the plaintiff a right to relief under S 72 of the Indian Contract Act. It should be conceded that S. 72 referred to money paid under the influence of a mistake of fact. Here there was no such mistake of fact, as the plaintiff was under an obligation to pay and he did pay to discharge the obligation. The cause of action was not correctly stated in the plaint. The real cause of action was not to recover payment made on a mistake of fact, but payment made on a consideration which had failed. The plaintiffs paid money in discharge of a bill on which he was liable to pay but instead of getting back the bill he was given a piece of paper which was quite worthless. The case was similar to a payment made on a promissory note which was in admissible in evidence for want of a stamp. In such a case a suit would always lie for consideration.

DECREE PASSED.

In both cases however the cause of action way in its essence the same for in either event the defendant retained the money for the plaintiff's use. Under the circumstances the suit should be decreed without going through the formalits of an amendment of the pleadings. As for costs, his Lordship said he did not believe the plaintiff's clerk when he said that he had mentioned his master's name to the cashier. Trouble was caused by the carelessness or ignorance of the clerk. On the other hand the bank resiled from the admission of mistake made in the correspondence and persisted in it even after the *bona fides* of the plaintiff's case had been apparent.

Costs therefore should follow the event his Lordship made a decree for Rs. 2,500 with interest at 9 per cent. from 5th April upto judgment, with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 10TH OF JANUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

18-18—426-18—Mehta D and L, Thacker Goculdas Mathuradas a firm v Thacker Hansraj Purshotum, Purshotamrai and Co.

24-18—In Re Indian Arb Act IX of 1899—Madh K and Ch, Gopalji Kuverji v Moorarji Jairam Narranji and anr. Ard H D and Co, Moti and D.

11-18—609-18—Little and Co, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and anr v Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

20-18—10-18—Judah and S, Dhondu Sadashiv Kale v The Kolhapur and Sowdhen Maratha Bank Ltd (in liquidation). M V Gokhale

22-18—1116-18—Vachha and Co Messrs Lakhma Lalla and Co a firm v Bai Tarabai widow, Tyabjee D and Co.

30-18—1036-17—Mans H M and Co, Mathuradas Gordhandas v Jamnadas Purshotam and ors, Jehangir and S, Little and Co.

31-18—745-18—Bhimji and Co, Shrinivasdas Staram Bavri a firm v Abraham E J Abraham, Ard H D and Co.

32-18—745-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs. Bhimji and Co v Abraham E J Abraham and anr, Ard H D and Co, Bhimji and Co.

34-18—M/3-18—Shroff and D, Abdul Rehman Mahomed Narma and ors v The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

35-18—1264-18—Mirza M and M, Haji Essa Haji Sumar v Messrs H Cassumbhoy and Co, Edg G W and Co.

33-18—1368-18—Crawford B and Co, Yamasheta Kousen Kaisa Ltd v J A Grant and Co a firm, Daph F and D.

25-18—181-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Hormusji Rustomji Billimoria v General Nawabzada Obeidulla Khan, Payne and Co.

8-18—Ins Act No. 149-17—In Re Khurshedji Wadia an insolvent—M B Chothia, Byramji Heerjibhoy Warden v Khurshedji N Wadia, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1225-18—Madh K and Ch, Messrs Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Messrs Jagalbhai Dalpatbhai a firm, N C Dalal.

1465-18—Mer K and Co, Selim D Bassons v Mothumal Hotchand Akiya, Purnanand and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

136-18—Little and Co, The Sizing Materials Co Ltd v Surana Dalal and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.

499-17—M B Chothia, Fatmabai widow v Fatmabai widow and anr, Malvi M F and Co, Payne and Co, M B Chothia.

1347-17—Malvi M R and Co, Radhakison Ghanshamdas v Devsey Ramji, Shroff and Dinsha.

757-18—Pandia and Co, Jalimsingh Manoharsingh v Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and anr, Mulla and M.

546-17—Crawford B and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Mahomedally Abdulally Patheria, Mehta D and L.

1225-17—Payne and Co, Adamji Babooji v Amtoobai widow and ors, Mehta D and L, Bhimji and Co, Payne and Co.

584-18—Ard H D and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Valji Bhanji a firm.

966-17—Mulla M and M, Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachu Varaya v Esufally Mahomedally Junagadwalla and ors, Captain and V, Hiraial Th and Co, Dastur and Co.

1092-16—Captain and V, Bai Kapurbai widow v Nanoham Jutha and ors, N C Dalal.

1453-17—Ard H D and Co, Raichand Ghellabhai v Bai Poorbai widow and anr, Captain and V, Malvi M R and Co.

562-17—Nanu H and Co, Balcrishna Vishnoo Vaigankar and anr v Shrikrishna Tatoba Samant and anr, Crawford B and Co.

550-18—Chitnis M and K, Aminabai widow v Mahomed Khan and ors, Dubash and Co.

1071-17—Edg G W and Co, Pumoolal Rowji v Rowji Nanchand and ors, Sabnis and G.

1159-15—N C Dalal, Chandulal Palamji v Sankalbai widow.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL.

478-17—Bhai K and G, The Poona Bank Ltd v Javeri Manilal Sivachand, Ard H D and Co.

1456-17—Khanderao L and M, Govind Laxman Gokhale v Harichand Manekharam, Hiralal T and Co, Part heard.

5-18—Motichand and D Dada Haji Essack Atmaram Hiralal Nanavati and anr Edgelow G W and Co.

8-18—Crawford B and Co, Richard Silman Forage v Messrs Jacob Haron Khermoosh and Co a firm.

18-18—Mehta D and L, Messrs Hirji Bhagwandas a firm v Jainarayan Nagarmal, Vachha and Co.

33-18—Jam C K and D, Lalji Gadoo a firm v Haji Rahimtoolla Hasam, Mehta D and L.

34-18—Dhanji and Co, Hormusji Dossabhoy Patel v Harumkhrai Harmanlaksh Manecklal K.

35-18—Soonderdas and Co, Jasraj Keshrimal a firm v Hausraj Samanlal a firm, Ard H D and Co.

1299-17—Mulla and M, Khemraj Shrikisondas v Purshotam alias Nathu Wishwanath Tonde.

265-17—Moti and Devi, Harkorebai alias Kunkubai widow v Amichand Vardman and anr, Jam R and D.

923-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Tarachand Murlidhar a firm and ors, Kanga and S.

1074-17—N C Dalal, Nahal Moorarji Dave v Nakralbai Jethabhai Shaw and Co, M B Chothia.

153-18—Edg G W and Co, Sunderbai widow v Mangaldas Tricumdas.

157-18—Nanu H and Co, Ramchandra Raghoba Dharadhar and ors v Badriprasad Tukaram, Bhimji and Co.

S C Ct 637/21473-17—Vachha and Co, Amichand Vanaji v Fizmal Sada and ors, Mulla and Mulla.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1375-18—Jehangir G and B, Shirinbai widow v Kaikhusroo Munchershaw Madon.

1342-18—Jam E and D, Baldeodas Jamnadas v Kantilal Gokuldas Parekh.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

37-18—M B Chothia, Ismail Hassan Mosim Parvey and anr v Haji Sidick, Mehta D and L, Part heard.

39-18—M B Chothia, Mariambai and anr v Haji Sidick Dossa, Mehta D and L.

1241-17—Matu J and M, Boga and Anwari a firm v Balakram Kachumal and Co a firm, Mehta D & L, that to be called on tell 15-11-19.

55-18—Crawford B and Co, Richard Silman Forage v Jacob Haron Khermoosh and Co a firm.

56-18—Ard H D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Mansi Virdhar and anr, Ard H D and Co, Rustomji and G.

7-18—Unwalla P and P, Lala Darbarimal Julalshi v Jeram Virjee, Surajmal and Co.

1386-17—Amin and D, Messrs Shanalal Lalloobhai Banker and Bros a firm v Shah Gantamdas Talakchand.

1386-17—Amin and D, Messrs Shanalal Lalloobhai Banker and Bros a firm v Shah Gontamdas Talakchand.

140-18—Mal M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Hukamchand Sarupchand v Abraham E J Abraham, Ard H D and Co.

1424-17—Surajmal and Co, Jairam Virji a firm v Nathuram Shivji a firm, Edg G W and Co.

64-18—Shaw M and H, Ardesir Nowroji Gazdar v Navajbai and ors, Ard H D and Co, In person.

68-18—Rustom and Gin, Mahomed Cassum Patel v F D W Gillespie, Chitnis M and K.

77-18—Surajmal and Co, Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur Alkari, Moti and Devi.

82-18—Dastur and Co, Damji Dharsi and ors v Rutonchand Dayachand alias Ratanchand Khimchand and ors, Daph F and D, Moti and D.

Administrative approval has been given to the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Bill for introduction in the Provincial Council.

The Hon. Mr. S. K. Sahay has obtained preliminary permission to introduce a bill relating to public health in the Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

SATURDAY, 11th January, 1919.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

(Hcap. Horses 1st and 2nd Div.)

Winner Rs. 7,500; Second Rs. 2,500; Third Rs. 1,250.

Mr. R. R. S.	Bachelor's Wedding	9 9
Mr. J. Merven	Dersingham	9 6
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and Pechey	Langeinor	9 4
Mr. C. N. Wadia	Fiz Yama	9 2
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee.	Triple Alliance	8 13
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Ardvreck	8 13
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank.	Brendan	8 2
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley	Caryanda	8 0
Mr. M. Goculdass	Forward III	7 13
Mr. R. R. S.	Waynflete	7 11
Miss H. F. Petit	Screamer	7 8
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Summer Thyme	7 4
Mr. M. Goculdas	Gladiator	7 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Royal Band	6 9
Mr. Kelso	Miss Rollestone	6 8
Aga Coochick Shah	Birthday Clothes	6 7

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

(Hcap Horses 3rd Div.)

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

Mr. A. J. D'Souza	Byculla	9 12
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Memento	9 4
Mr. A. Hope	Hunyadi	8 9
Mr. Pine	(late Parvus) Batten	8 8
Mr. J. Merven	Mousme	7 10
Mr. Framroze Cowasji	Nice Gun	7 8
Mr. Arnold	Nice Bird	7 5
Mr. S. A. Wahed	Saunterer	7 4
Mr. T. Tejpal	Adelaide II	6 11
Mr. Bennett	Bahadur	6 7

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 6 fur. 41 yards.

(Hcap horses III Div.)

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

Mr. S. D. Magrabi	Fine Trout	9 12
Mr. R. R. S.	Johnnie H	9 7
Mr. E. F. De Soysa	Memento	9 3
Mr. Pitt	Servian	9 2
Mr. T. Tejpal	Glass Rock	8 13
Mr. Noble	Checkmate	8 5
Mr. Downes	Golden Stream	8 5
Mr. J. Merven	Fari Lad	8 3
M. D. Cooper	Rare Ruby	7 13
Miss H. F. Petit	Belle Syme	7 13
Mr. M. Goculdas	Sunglare	7 11
Mr. Kelso	Fasaig	7 11
Messrs. J. K. Irani & George.	Arles	7 10
Mr. T. Tejpal	Explosive	7 10
Mr. Heath	Lucky Thought	7 7
Mr. Toogood	South Star	7 7
Capt. Sirdar M. N. Sitole	Arras	6 7

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 3 lbs.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 fur (Straight).

(Hcap. Horses 2nd Div.)

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,200; Third Rs. 600.

Mr. Ahmed S. Moloobhoy	Cresset	9 12
Mr. R. R. S.	Waynflete	9 12
Mr. Pine	Bellicose	9 5
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	County Cricket	9 3
Mr. M. Goculdass	Gladiator	9 2
Mr. Downes	Stop Watch	8 9
Mr. A. Hope	Glasebury	7 12
Mr. Garrick	Vice Chamberlain	7 10
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee	Lucky Queen	7 8
Mr. Downes	Billy Bawn	7 8
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	(late Bedspread)	
Javelin		7 7
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George	King's Head	7 5

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

(Hcap. for Arabs.)

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,200; Third Rs. 600.

Mr. R. R. S.	Majbur	9 12
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Collingwood	9 10
Mr. R. R. S.	Kayid	9 10
Mr. Dara Cowasjee	Red Cross	9 3
Mr. R. R. S.	Dartmoor	9
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Durban	9
Mr. M. Goculdas	Ruby Mine	9
Mr. Ali bin Talib	White Silk	8 11
Mr. M. Goculdas	Sparrow Hawk	8
Mr. F. M. Garda	Nizam-ul-Mulk	7 12
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Dowlat	7 10
Mr. M. Goculdas	Royal Court	7 8
Mr. R. R. S.	Anaiza	7 6
Mr. Ali bin Talib	Money Gold	7 4
Mr. N. Jehangir	Nassau	7 3
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Lord Roseberry	7 1
Mr. K. Kassumbhoy	Tawdry	7 0
Mr. Downes	Bluey Lee	6 8
Messrs. Noble & Bennett.	Balloon	6 7
Aga Coochick Shah	Longboat	6 7
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee	Cingalee	6 7

THE PRONGS PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles, (Division I.)

(Hcap. Arabs 2nd Division.)

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 300.

Mr. Nasim Salen	Good Morning	9 6
Mr. Nasim Salen	Black Ivory	9 2
Mr. Abdul R. Dakayel	Ferry Boat	9 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Palermo	9 0
Shaiku Jasim Ebrahim	Edward	8 12
Mr. M. Goculdas	Rose Hill	8 12
Mr. Mahomood Shirazee	Cingalee	8 10
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim	Angler	8 10
Mrs. Dara Cowasji	Quantity	8 8
Mr. T. Harrison	Resold	8 7
Mr. Reuben Solomon	Dictate	8 6
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee	Good Luck	8 5
Mr. Towfik Esmail	Ajmer	8 3
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Argonaut	8 2
Mr. A. Hurgany	All Joy	8 0
Mr. Pine	Caulkey	7 12
(late Conscription)	Hakum	7 11
Mr. Ali bin Talib (late Merrily)		
Mr. Amritlal D. Vakil	Victor	7 10
Mr. Yussuff Haroon	Raven	7 7
Mr. Dale	Safi	7 7
Mr. Bennett	Otherwise	7 5
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Deyildom	7 3

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles. (Division II.)

(Hcap. Arabs 2nd Division.)

Winner Rs. 750; Second Rs. 200; Third Rs. 100.

Mr. Guthrie	Confidence	9 0
Messrs. Noble & Pine	Tasmania	8 12
Mr. Bennett	Second String	8 12
Mr. P. A. Stewart	Fairy Gold	8 11
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee	Cingalee	8 10
Mr. Goolam Ismail	Eldorado	8 9
Mr. M. Goculdas	Mettle	8 7
Mr. Selim	Contest	8 6
Mr. M. Goculdas	Marauder	8 6
Mr. M. Goculdas	Abba	8 6
Mr. S. D. Magarabi (late Rage	Tukaram	8 5
Mr. T. Tejpal	Salsette	8 4
Mr. A. K. Dakavel	Tankard	8 3
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir	Ormuz	8 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib	Jawad	8 0
Mr. Bennett	Plum Tree	8 0
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield	Black Beauty	8 0
Mr. A. K. Dakayel	Bolt Away	7 13
Mr. Bennett	Sardanapale	7 7
Mr. K. A. Hilaly	Banker	7 7
Mr. Leonard	National	7 7
Mr. H. W. Dixon	Tired Tim	7 6
Mr. A. R. Irani	Duke of Connaught	7 6
Mr. D. C. Cooper	Ayr Laddie	7 6

HORSES LEFT IN.

(First race starts at 3-5 p.m.)

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Bachelor's Wedding 9-9, Dersingham 9-6, Llangeinor 9-4, Fiz Yama 9-2, Triple Alliance 8-13, Ardvreck 8-13, Brendan 8-2, Caryanda 8-0, Forward III 7-13, Waynflete 7-11, Summer Thyme 7-4, Miss Rollestone 6-8 and Birthday Clothes 6-7.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Cresset 9-12, County Cricket 9-3, Gladiator 9-2, Glasebury 7-12, Vice Chamberlain 7-10, Billy Bawn 7-8, Lucky Queen 7-8, Javelin (late Bedspread) 7-7 and King's Head 7-5.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Byculla 9-12, Memento 9-4, Mousme 7-10, Nice Bird 7-5, Saunterer 7-4, Adelaide II 6-11 and Bahadur 6-7.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Fine Trout 9-12, Johnnie H 9-7, Memento 9-3, Servian 9-2, Glass Rock 8-13, Checkmate 8-5, Fari Lad 8-3, Fasaig 7-11, Sunglare 7-11, Explosive 7-10, Arles 7-10, Lucky Thought 7-7, South Star 7-0 and Arras 6-7.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Majbur 9-12, Collingwood 9-10, Red Cross 9-8, Dartmoor 9-5, Durban 9-1, Ruby Mine 9-0, White Silk 8-11, Sparrow Hawk 8-9, Nizam-ul-Mulk 7-12, Dowlat 7-10, Royal Court 7-8, Money Gold 7-4, Nassau 7-3, Tawdry 7-0 and Balloon 6-7.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1½ miles.

Black Ivory 9-2, Palermo 9-0, Edward 8-12, Rose Hill 8-12, Cingalee 8-10, Angler 8-10, Quantity 8-8, Dictate 8-6, Good Luck 8-5, Ajmer 8-3, All Joy 8-0, Caulkey 7-12, Hakum 7-11, Victor 7-10, Raven 7-7, Otherwise 7-5 and Deyldom 7-3.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1½ miles.

Confidence 9-0, Tasmania 8-12, Second String 8-12, Fairy Gold 8-11, Chieftain 8-10, Mettle 8-7, Marauder 8-6, Contest 8-6, Abba 8-6, Tookaram (late Rage 8-5, Salsette 8-4, Tankard 8-3, Ormuz 8-1, Plum Tree 8-0, Jawad 8-0, Black Beauty 8-0, Bolt Away 7-13, Banker 7-7, National 7-7, Sardanapale 7-7, Tired Tim 7-6, Duke of Connaught 7-6 and Ayr Laddie 7-6.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the entries for the Bombay 8th Extra Meeting close at 4 p.m. to-day.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Western India Lawn Tennis Championships—Gentlemen's Singles, Gentlemen's Doubles and Mixed Doubles—will be held from 17th February to 1st March inclusive. Members of the Bombay Gymkhana are reminded that the entries for the Ladies Doubles Handicap closed yesterday and for the Marryat Cup will close on Thursday the 16th instant.

Full particulars and entry forms can be obtained from Hon. Sec. for Lawn Tennis Bombay Gymkhana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS TO FRANCE.

The Consul for France writes to us:—

Such travellers are again informed that absolutely only those residing in the jurisdiction of this Consulate viz: the Bombay Presidency, Malabar Coast upto Cape Comorin, Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Provinces have to apply to the French Consulate at Bombay for the visa of their passport. Those residing in Sind have to apply to the French Consular Agent at Karachi.

All other travellers residing in other parts in India have to apply to the Consulate General for France at Calcutta or the French Consular Agent nearest to their residence.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I choose your paper as the proper channel for making my solitary and feeble voice heard. Please do a favour to the student world by publishing this letter in your well-esteemed paper.

The Matriculation course of this year is rather too much and the time at our disposal, during which it should be completed, is very short. The terrible epidemic, Influenza, cast a gloom over the whole of the Presidency. With so many of our relatives and friends dying, we could not think of studying. The epidemic hindered us from the prosecution of our studies for two months. Besides this we spent several days in celebrating the victory of the Allied arms over Germany. Thus we lost over two months in addition to the other holidays.

I hope that the educational authorities will speedily take measures to lessen the course to facilitate our passing the examination. The examination is staring at us. If the authorities are inexorable we must overwork ourselves and be wrecks.—Yours, etc.,

RAICHUR B. N.

Dharwar, Jan. 6.

HOW THIN PEOPLE MAY PUT ON FLESH.

GREAT DISCOVERY B

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Charber, Muscat, Henjam, Bander-Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Gwadar and Dubai will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 9-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 8-0 a.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 11.

Indian Mathematical Society, Second Conference, University Convocation Hall 11 a.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, JAN. 12.

English Mail due 8 a.m

Indian Mathematical Society's Conference Elphinstone College, 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

MONDAY, JAN. 13.

Mails for Seychelles East African Expeditionary Force, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Indian Mathematical Society's Conference, Elphinstone College, 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Frawley Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre, Cinema, 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.

Princess Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10.30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

WARDEN.POWALLA.—Bai Soonabai, wife of Sorabji Edulji Warden and daughter of late Mr. Khurshedji Palonji Powalla, died last night, at, 10 p.m., at her residence opposite Colaba Post Office, Colaba. Funeral this morning at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Commanding Officer and Officers of the 1st F.S.Gn. South Staffordshire Regiment, their Band will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6.15 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow.

FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISP.

During the month of December 1918 the total number of patients treated in the above dispensary was 9,222 of whom were 3,824 males, 3,038 females and 2,360 children.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League Mr. C. D. Barodia will deliver a public lecture in Gujarathi, on "Cholera" with the aid of magic lantern slides, on the tennis court of the Jain Boarding House at Elphinstone Road, to-morrow, at 8-30 p.m. (T. T.).

HOMEWARD MAIL STEAMERS.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company inform us that commencing with the Dwarka which sailed on the 29th December, 1918, the Homeward Mail Steamers will call at Plymouth en route for London.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Managing Committee has procured a hall for the Union from the 1st of January, 1919. It is situated at Chowpatty, on the 1st floor, of Mr. Mahomed Osman Jamal's building, near Vijaneli Restuarant.

The indoor games will be open for members from the 12th instant. All the activities of the Union will take place in this hall from the above date unless otherwise notified.

SUPPORT TO MR. PATEL'S BILL.

The members of the Union Society in a general meeting held on the 5th instant, gave their unanimous support to Mr. Patel's Bill by passing the following resolution:—

"The Union Society heartily supports the principles contained in the Hon. Mr. Patel's Inter-Caste Marriage Validily Bill, and is of opinion that it in no way interferes with Hindu Traditions and Religion. The Society further hopes that early steps will be taken to put it on the Statute Book."

Copies of this Resolution have been sent to H. E. the Viceroy and the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

The first examination in Medicine of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College took place last month in the subject of Pharmacology, Materia Medica, Medical Botany, Medical Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene Nurture. Seventeen students appeared for the examination of which the following seven were declared to have passed the test:—

Sadashiv Madanji Chogle, Ishwarprashad Jatashankar Gore, Damodar Vasudeo Sandu, Narayen Moreshwar Vyas, Rangnath Yashwant Acharya, Narayen Padmanabh Rele, Ratilal Keshavlal Pathak.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday:—

Total amount of tenders received:

Calcutta	Bombay	Madras	Total.
£25,000	Nil.	Nil.	£25,000

Total amount accepted

£25,000	Nil.	Nil.	£25,000

MAHARASTRA STUDENTS' CONVENTION.

The organising secretary of the Maharastra students' convention writes from Poona: "The sessions of the Convention will be held at Poona on 1st and 2nd of February, 1919 at Kirloskar Theatre. The Reception Committee has been formed and the forms of membership can be obtained from Mr. G. B. Nare, Hon. Secretary of the Convention, at 431 Sadashivpeth, Poona city. The fees for membership for students is ans. 8 only and for non-students Re. 1. The names of Mr. Hassan Imam and Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer have been proposed for the presidentship. Further information can be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries at 431, Sadashivpeth, Poona

WORLI ASSAULT CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Dadar Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavale, Additional Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Mir Ahmed Ali charged Baboorao Dinaji, with voluntarily causing hurt to Dhondu Sonu and others on the night of the 29th October last, at Worli.

The facts of the case have already appeared in this paper.

Ramchandra Babaji, a police constable, cross-examined by Mr. Dalal said when he went to the spot on the night in question he saw two persons dazed. Two others were conscious. All the four complained of assault. They were taken to the hospital. Dhondu Sonu and Raoji were worse for the assault. The other two were quite conscious.

DR. BATTLIWALA'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. D. H. B. Battliwala, deposed that he recollected the day of the alleged assault. He met the accused that day at Jacob Circle. The accused was in his gharry, and gave witness a lift in the gharry and took him to Worli. They went by Haines Road. Witness noticed fighting going on, on the road. They asked the coachman to drive fast and go ahead. Accused got out at his place, and witness went in the gharry to witness's place which was farther away. The place of the fight was five to ten minutes' drive from accused's house. It was about 9-30 p.m. when witness reached home. The house of the accused was 3 minutes' drive from his.

Cross-examined, witness said the accused came to him the next afternoon and said that accused's name was implicated in the fight. Accused asked him to give evidence and he refused to do, but accused pressed witness to go and take out a summons. He knew the accused for 25 years. Accused had given him lifts before. When accused came to him, he was told that accused was in serious difficulties, and that his evidence alone would save the accused. He refused to give evidence, but accused pressed him and insisted that he must come.

His Worship, in delivering the judgment, said the prosecution had admitted that there was considerable enmity between the accused, who was the leader of a party at Worli, and the members of a rival party. The case against the accused was that at about 9-30 p.m. on the 29th October last, the accused caused hurt to witness Dhondu Sonu by means of a stick, and the men belonging to the gang of the accused, caused hurt to several other persons. No motive had been assigned to the accused for the alleged attack on Dhondu Sonu. Dr. Dinshaw Battliwala for the defence stated that on the day and at the hour in question the accused gave him a lift in his carriage from Jacob Circle to Worli, and that the carriage passed a locality in which a free fight was going on. That locality was practically the same at which the accused was said to have struck Dhondu Sonu. He had heard the arguments of Mr. Mir Ahmed Ali, the prosecuting Inspector, and Mr. Billimoria, the pleader for the prosecution, but he had not had any arguments addressed to him upon which he could at least say that Dr. D. Battliwala was making an honest mistake in regard to the hour and the date or the scene of the alleged assault.

ACCUSED GIVEN BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

Proceeding, his Worship said that the case was fixed for hearing for the first time on the 12th November, 1918, and the accused had on the 11th idem. applied for a summons for the attendance of the doctor, to give evidence for the defence, which showed that, at any rate, the defence now set up by the accused, was not entirely an afterthought. The fact that the accused had quite a number of enemies in Worli, gives colour to the contention of the defence that the case had been engineered against the accused by some interested persons. Under such circumstances, his Worship gave the accused the benefit of a reasonable doubt which arose in his mind in regard to accused's guilt, and ordered him to be acquitted.

EXCISE PROSECUTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston disposed of the case in which Chief Excise Inspector Sherar Tayarkhan charged Bahadur Hussein Rajib Hussein with possessing 5 lbs. and 25 tolas of opium, valued at Rs. 225 without a license. Mr. Vijayakar defended the accused.

It was alleged that in consequence of information received, the accused was stopped and searched on the 4th instant whilst he was going along the road near the Crawford Market. He was found to be in possession of the opium concealed in a basket which he was carrying.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and sentenced three and a half months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before Mr. Aston, Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan charged Gulam Ali Mahomed, a broker, with possessing 6 lbs. of opium, valued at Rs. 240, without a license. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two and a half months' rigorous imprisonment.

Sub-Inspector Bhatkal Sunderao charged Kassum Kadir, a dock labourer, with possessing 2 lbs. of opium, valued at Rs. 80, without a license. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "K. A. D." seems to suggest that none of the semi-Fasts should touch Churchgate Station. Has he ignored that 95 per cent. of offices, if not more, are located in Fort?

Admittedly there should be a change in the Time Table and it seems, the authorities overlook the rush by certain trains while arranging time table.

If the authorities take the trouble to watch the traffic between 9 and 11 in the morning and 5-30 and 7-30 in the evening they will thereby easily get the idea of overcrowding in the trains during the office hours and relieve the poor employees and merchants from suffocation and waste of their time.—Yours, etc.

BAHADKAR.

Bandra January 9.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

55 DEATHS ON WEDNESDAY.

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Wednesday, was 200 as compared with 235, on Tuesday and 42 on the corresponding day of last year. There were 64 attacks and 55 deaths from cholera, on Wednesday as against 78 and 68 on the preceeding day. The total mortality was as follows in the different wards of the city on Wednesday: Fort ward 12, Mandvi ward 23, Bhuleshwar ward 23, Girgaum ward 14, Byculla ward 42, Parel ward 30, Mahim ward 30, and Hospitals 26.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

According to official reports there was slight but beneficial rain during the week ending 7th instant in Sind. Standing crops are in fair to good condition in several districts, but are withering in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak districts. Kharif harvesting and rabi sowing nearly over. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Sholapur and Barsda Scarcity of fodder is felt in almost all districts but the available local supplies in the worst affected areas are being supplemented by allotments from Government stocks under control arrangements. Cattle are in poor condition in the greater part of the Presidency. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, but deficiency of the supply for irrigation is reported from most districts. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady. Quantities purchasable per rupee are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	60 to 70
Gujarat	62 to 79
Konkan	52 to 64
Deccan	73 to 89
Karnatak	79 to 81

Test works in progress in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Ahmednagar districts. Number on works last day of week ending 28th December, 2,570. Number on gratuitous relief, Kathiawar, 1,329. Scarcity has been declared in two talukas of the Broach district.

KANARA AND FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The expression 'Kanara and Famine is not a familiar one to the people at large, and for good reasons. For until now, however poor the soil may be, Kanara does not appear to have suffered from famine as such. It is perhaps this fact that is responsible for the legend current amongst the old orthodox people in Kanara that the tax-collectors of Vibhishana, the King of Lanka, while they are said to be taking away in their invisible form, half the produce of the land all over India, exempt Kanara as a special case, on the ground that a certain physician, a native of the district, had cured their King of a certain disease. But the present year seems to be an exception and famine appears in all its hideous forms. The rice purchaseable at Karwar per rupee according to Government reports, is 64 per cent. less than normal, which, in plain language, means that the rise in the price of rice has been 277 per cent. The supply of fodder in one week is insufficient and in the very next week, it is said to be sufficient, as if fodder crops can be raised within 8 days by magic or speedily brought in a non-railway district like Kanara. Even then in some talukas, there is permanent insufficiency of fodder. The influenza epidemic has played havoc and taken away the best blood from amongst the cultivators, leaving others emaciated and gloomy. The Makki lands have altogether failed and with regard to others, with their scanty crops, it has become almost impossible for the landholders to recover rents from their tenants. The lands are daily being relinquished by the tenants. The recommendations of the Food Production Committees are still 'under consideration' of the Secretariat gods. About 2 months ago, it was published in the *Government Gazette* that the average crops in Kanara, are from 6 to 10 annas. The Hon. Mr. Belvi asked Government to give the valuation in each taluka; but Government said that information would be called for. The Collector of the district himself examined the yield at some places and found the results very disappointing. The Sadashivgad people, always on the alert, memorialised Government to open certain relief-works and to grant remission of one-third of the assessment. The Karwar Agricultural Conference recently held at Halga passed a very sensible resolution requesting Government to take in consultation three or four respectable non-official gentlemen in each village, while determining the valuation of crops and to grant remissions where the crops are valued at less than 4 annas

But the mute demands of dumb scarcity, and the vocal demands of loud conferences alike fall on the deaf ears of the immediate officials concerned. The Mamlatdars, one and all, true to their salt, have reported that no remissions are necessary. In this respect, the Mamlatdar of Karwar stands supreme and may expect a substantial recognition of his services next June. Reports are daily coming that the Deputy Collector and Assistant Collector were engaged in zealously influencing the suffering people, with the help of their official position, to withdraw their just demands regarding remissions, and to admit that they were rich when they were actually starving; and thus, true to their designation, acted more as *Collectors* than as guardians of public interest. As a result of all this, the sum and substance of all their recommendations was a mere suspension of an infinitesimal part of the assessment.

What then, Sir, are the people to do? We request Government to open relief works and grant large remissions in accordance with the resolution passed by the Karwar Agricultural Conference. It is unpardonable for Government to sit with hands folded, and tolerate before their very eyes, such woe and misery. Will the cry of the far-off district reach the ears of the Governor-in-Council?—Yours, etc.

S. G.W.

Jan. 8.

THE TRUE CHOLERA GERM.

NOT PRESENT IN TULSI WATER.

REASSURING STATEMENT BY COL. LISTON.

In connection with the prevailing epidemic of cholera, the following note prepared by Lt.-Col. W. G. Liston, I.M.S., has been circulated to Councillors by the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay:—

In case those who are not familiar with bacteriological terms may be misled by the statement that "cholera-like vibrios" have been found in Tulsi Lake water, it is desirable to explain what is meant by the term "cholera-like vibrio."

The germ which causes cholera, generally known as "the true cholera vibrio," belongs to a group of organisms which are fairly frequently met with in nature. This group of organisms have certain features in common; they are very minute microscopic vegetable organisms which grow and multiply in a particular manner and have a form likened to the shape of a comma. All the organisms of this group are able to move about actively in water or other liquid medium; they are furnished with certain very minute hair-like structures called flagellae, by the movement of which they can swim. Little would have been known about these organisms, were it not that cholera is caused by one of them, and in certain circumstances the organisms which are not the "true cholera vibrio" but are known as "cholera-like vibrios" may be mistaken for that harmful germ. The "cholera-like vibrios" never cause cholera; they are, as far as we know, perfectly harmless germs. Those who are not sufficiently acquainted with bacteriology have sometimes asserted that under favourable circumstances these "cholera-like vibrios" may be converted into "true cholera vibrios." There is not a scrap of evidence that this is ever the case. To a bacteriologist it would be almost as simple to imagine a donkey converted into a horse.

In order to prove that these "cholera-like vibrios" have nothing to do with cholera, I instituted an inquiry in April 1917. I was aware that "cholera-like vibrios" were frequently found in the Bombay water supply as well as in the water supply of many other places, but I wished to have a series of observations conducted throughout a year to find out what relation these "cholera-like vibrios" had to the disease cholera. I accordingly arranged to have the water supplied to our laboratory examined at intervals throughout the year, and I also arranged to have the excreta of all suspicious cases of cholera admitted to Arthur Road Hospital sent to the laboratory for examination.

From April 1917 to July 1918, the tap water supplied to the laboratory was expressly examined for "cholera" and "cholera-like vibrios" on one hundred and sixty-two occasions. "True cholera vibrios" were never found, but "cholera-like vibrios" were detected on 29 occasions.

"Cholera-like vibrios" were most frequently detected in the water in the months November to February, that is on 26 out of the 29 occasions. Cholera cases were proved to be present in the city in the months of June, July, September,, October, November of the year 1917 and in January 1918. The number of cases had very little relation to the existence or otherwise of the "cholera-like vibrios." In the water supply, for example, no "cholera-like vibrios" were detected in July, August, September and October 1917 although cases of cholera were found. Again, although cholera cases and cholera-like vibrois occurred together in November 1917 and January 1918, the relation between cases of cholera and the number of times "cholera-like vibrios" were found in the water was not close; the largest number of times "cholera-like vibrios" were detected was ten times out of fifteen examinations in December 1917, but no cases of cholera came to our notice during that month. The largest number of cases of cholera occurred in January 1918, namely, 69 proved cases, yet "cholera-like vibrios" were only detected on seven occasions out of fifteen examinations.

It would not be surprising in any case if some relation was observed between cases of cholera and the presence of "cholera-like vibrios" in water. I have stated that the germs belong to the vegetable kingdom and like almost all members of this kingdom they may have periods of seasonal activity; the physical conditions which favour the development of "cholera-like vibrios" might well be suitable for the "true cholera vibrio." I trust I have made myself clear. There is no cause for alarm because a "cholera-like vibrio" has been found in the Bombay water supply; "cholera-like vibrios" do not cause cholera; they are often found in water when cholera does not exist; the finding of "cholera-like vibrios" in water, however, may indicate that the physical or atmospheric conditions are suitable for the development of the cholera vibrios outside the body of man.

Months.	No. of examinations.	No. of times cholera-like vibrios found.	No of cases of proved cholera.	
1917.				
April	7	1		
May	20			
June	14		1	
July	17		2	
August	8			
September	3		5	
October	4		2	
November	13	5	1	
December	15	19		
1918.				
January	15	7	69	
February	19	4		
March	14	1		
April	6			
May				
June	4			
July	3	1		
	162	29	80	

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

EFFECT OF WAR ON INDIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

The Government of India publication on Railways, commonly known as the Administration Report, for the year 1917-18 has been published to-day. It is a highly interesting publication, well illustrated. The report is coloured throughout by the effect on India of the prolongation of the war resulting in (a) the restriction of the funds available for the development of railways; (b) the difficulty of obtaining materials for the proper maintenance of their works and rolling-stock; (c) the congestion of traffic consequent on the diversion of the coasting trade to railways and on the large and perpetual movements of troops and military stores and supplies. The details are briefly set forth indicating the direct assistance rendered to overseas military railways in personnel and materials. In respect of these and of all other forms of assistance rendered, the Railway Board record their appreciation of the whole-hearted cooperation received from all railways. The capital outlay increased by the Government in the purchase and construction of its railways, including the liability which remains to be discharged by means of annuity and sinking fund payments amounted at the end of 1917-18 to £367,438,689. The outlay incurred during 1917-18 was £2,528,571 distributed as follows:

Open line works including suspense Rs. 2,81,74,571.

Rolling-stock Rs. 90,47,000.

New lines Rs. 7,07,000.

Total £2,528,571.

The net working profit from state railways after meeting interest and other miscellaneous charges amounted in the year 1917-18 to Rs. 99,92,134. It would have been more had it not been for the method of accounting adopted in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State for India under which certain annuity and sinking fund payments which really go to the discharge of debt are included in the railway revenue account.

PERSONS KILLED.

The Report proceeds to state that the total number of persons of all classes killed by causes beyond their control was 110 against 69 in 1916-17. The increase was chiefly due to the large number of persons killed in the accidents between Benapur and Khargpur and Ghunsore and Pindrai stations on the Bengal-Nagur railway referred to below and also to several other minor accidents. The number injured amounted to 490 against 424 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly attributable to the accidents referred to above and to the collision at Yermaras station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and at Itwari station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway referred to below. Out of a total of 430 millions travelling 268 were killed and 1,029 injured, while of the former only 54 were killed through causes beyond their own control.

During the year 402.56 miles of railway were opened to traffic bringing the total mileage open after allowing for dismantlements and minor corrections due to realignments, etc., to 36,333 miles.

EVIDENCE OF UNREST.

The year 1917-18 did not pass without clear evidence of unrest amongst the railway staff and at different times in the course of the year, the men of certain departments of the G. I. P. Railway and O. and R. Railway went out on strike. The Report adds in recognition of the extra work thrown on the staff due to the war, an all round temporary increase of 5 per cent. of pay was granted to the subordinate staff on the railways drawing pay up to Rs. 600 per mensem with effect from the 1st November, 1917, for a period of 12 months and, thereafter, subject to reconsideration at intervals of 6 months. In addition it has also been found necessary to revise the scales of pay on most lines.

STATE AND COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

In conclusion attention is drawn to an outstanding event of the year viz., the discussion of the future system of management of railways in India. In the main this discussion has centred round the question which has been so strenously debated and is now so prominent in several countries of State and company management. In India, however, this question has a special aspect, seeing that already the great majority of the lines are owned by the State and under its contract with the companies to whom they are leased for management, the State has extensive powers of control. Under the Indian conditions again, there is the special factor that at present the companies to whom the main lines are leased for management are domiciled in England, and the question arises whether in the event of the present system of State ownership and company management being continued it would not be better to have Indian companies with boards in India. These matters have been reported on to the Secretary of State and are now under his consideration. The prosperity of railways and the prosperity of the country are interdependent, and his decision will be a momentous one for both.

Apart from this, the year has been one of exceedingly heavy traffic and hard and incessant work. The gross earnings were about 14 crores more than in the last year before the war. It is true that there have been not inconsiderable increases in fares and rates, but there has been a great increase in the actual work done. The difficulties also of dealing with the traffic are aggravated. As the war is prolonged men and machines have been working at high pressure and without the usual opportunities for recreation and renovation, railways have, in fact, had many anxious moments. During the year there were times when the coal stocks ran down to a critically low figure and the question was whether railways would be able to keep themselves or essential industries going. There were other times when the prospects seemed poor of being able to keep up supplies, which it was vital for the largest imperial reasons to send overseas.

The Railway Board have frequently noticed the desire of railway officers and subordinates to undertake military service. They consider the desire entirely laudable. If it has not always been possible to meet it, they would impress on all ranks the fact that by staying in his place and doing the work next him, the railway man in India has equally been helping on the war. We may have had our anxieties, but we pulled through and it is to the men who ran the machine that the thanks of Government are due.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

The Hon. Secretary of the Fund acknowledges the following donations:—

	Rs.
Through Dr. Bhahudurjee, received from Mr. M.	10
Through Home Rule League	55
Through Mr. H. K. Daftary	25
Through Mr H. A. Mitha	100
Pate Brothers	2
"A Sympathiser"	10
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OUR "KUT" HEROES.

FURTHER BATCH TO ARRIVE ON MONDAY.

The Hired Transport Ekma is due to arrive from Suez on Monday, 13th instant with 23 Indian Officers, 59 Indian Ranks and 1 British Rank repatriated "Kut" prisoners of war.

The Reception will be held at No. 2 Shed Alexandra Dock at 3 p.m.

PATHARE PRABHU COMMUNITY AND REFORMS COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the following in your widely circulated paper:—

I understand that one Mr. Anandrao V. R. Laxumanji has addressed a representation on behalf of the Pathare Prabhu Community to Mr. Crump, the officer on special duty regarding Constitutional Reforms, claiming communal representation and naming certain persons who would give evidence in this respect on behalf of the said community. It may surprise your readers to know that no meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Community as such was ever held to consider this question, as admitted by the said Mr. Anandrao in his letter dated 6th January, 1919 to my address and no person or persons were appointed by the said community as its accredited representatives to give voice to the considered opinion of the community in this matter. It will be still more surprising to know that of the persons nominated by the said Mr. Anandrao, Mr. V. K. Dhurandhar, and Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, informed me that they never authorised the said Mr. Anandrao to forward their names to Mr. Crump and that they were opposed to the idea of communal representation and added that it was stupendous folly to claim communal representation, which was in agreement with the general opinion of the country against communal representation.

From the foregoing I leave it to your readers, to Mr. Crump and to the Reform Committee to judge whether the said Mr. Anandrao's action was merely a piece of stupendous egotism or an attempt to impose upon the easy credulity of the Reform Committee and pass for the accredited representation of the Pathare Prabhu Community which he is certainly not.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. VELKAR.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 9.

The weather has been dry except for light rain in Sibsagar and Senamarg. Conditions are unsettled from North-West Frontier to west Persia.

Forecast:—Some snow in Kashmir and few scattered falls of rain in North-East India.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

There was practically nothing doing in coal shares, demand for which appears to be temporarily suspended. Jute mill shares ruled steady but quite with little doing. Industrial section was fairly well supported chemical industries finding buyers at Rs. 20-4, and Indian Galvanizing at Rs. 24. Shares in Messrs. Linton Molesworth and Co., new company Cliveden Coke Company Ltd., changed hands at Rs. 128, this being their first appearance in market. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal.—Albion 24-4, Gopalichuck 14-4, Kuardi 25-4.

Jute.—Belvedere ord. 525, Budge Budge ord. 320 Courepore ord. 822, Gourepore prefs. 102, Howrah ord. 53-12, Hooghly ord. 94-8, Kamarhatty ord. 606, Kamarhatty prefs. 104, Kankinarrah ord. 565, Lothian ord. 290, Kaivin ord. 715, Lawrence ord. 500, Landesdowne ord. 318, Reliance ord. 35-4, Orient 44, Northbrook ord. 53, Waverley 11-8.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Brass 25-8, Buxa Timber Trading 17, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 41, Chemical Industries 22-4, Cliveden Coke 128, Calcutta Ice 19, Crawford and Co., 14, Calcutta City Flour 26-4, Ganges Oil 34, Hooghly Flour 31, Indian Galvanizing 24.

Tea.—Phoenix 51.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74-6 to Rs. 74-10 and small lots at Rs. 74-12 to Rs. 75.

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M. ASAF ALI, Esq.,
BAR.-AT-LAW,
AND
PUNDIT NEKI RAM SHARMA

With a Foreword by SYUD HOSSAIN.

Copies may be had at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" OFFICE, and of S. M. Rau Ali, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, DELHI.

THE UNIVERSAL INVESTMENT & INFORMATION BUREAU.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BAPUBHAI D. VORA.—We have sent your suggestion on to the Hon. Secretaries.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 10th January, 1919.

WATER AND EPIDEMICS.

The mortality reports of the Health Department show that the cholera epidemic is subsiding. On Wednesday there were 200 deaths as compared with 231 on the previous day. There were 64 attacks and 55 deaths from cholera, while on Tuesday 78 attacks and 68 deaths were registered. It has been said that the present epidemic is a wave moving from the northern end of the city and proceeding to the south. The most seriously afflicted quarters have been Parel, Byculla, Bhuleshwar, Girgaon and Fort, or, all the wards which have been in experience most liable to the ravages of epidemics. In sudden epidemics of this kind the most noticeable feature during relief work is the difficulty of tracing their origin, and the causes that really have to be combated. The Influenza epidemic was the occasion of acute differences among doctors, but as they were differences in speculation they did not prove to be material except from the view point of their being interesting as studies in an unexplored subject. The debate in the Corporation on the causes of cholera, was naturally inconclusive, but it showed the anxiety of the public that the Health Department should bestir itself, not only for the purpose of further mitigating the sufferings of the people, but also in definitely establishing the causes of such a sudden and severe outbreak. For, while it is necessary for immediate preventive action to know the source of the epidemic and its course, it is essential to improve the conditions of the city which make the progress of epidemics easy. From this standpoint, the motion of Dr. Cursetji in the recent meeting of the Corporation was timely and important. It is a narrow view to take, that whenever the Health Department is charged to take energetic action in particular cases, it is intended to censure the Department on its apathy. When good work is done the Executive officials of the Department are given an abundant measure of appreciation. The Commissioner in forwarding to the Corporation a lengthy report from Dr. Turner on the two epidemics of influenza last year, observed:

"Dr. Turner's own work throughout the epidemic is known to the whole city, and any comment on it in this report would be superfluous. All of us who had any share in the relief measures will, I think, agree with me in counting it a privilege to have been associated with him."

We recall this for the benefit of those critics who imagine that any strong comment on the inadequacy, apparent it may be, of the operations of the Department, is an occasion for taking sides and reminding the public that the Executive officer is not clinging to his job, but quite prepared to be relieved of his duties. That is a wrong view and, we have no doubt, it is recognised as such by Dr. Turner himself.

The popular apprehension has been that the unfiltered and semi-filtered water supplied from the Tansa, Vehar and Tulsi lakes is contaminated, and that, if it is not mainly responsible for the disease, it is at least a contributory cause. At the outbreak of the present epidemic, the Health Department placarded a large number of instructions in the city. They required people to be careful in the use of drinking water and to make liberal use of it for cleansing purposes. Many correspondents wrote to us complaining that, while the advice was good, it was futile, since the water supply was increasingly scanty. Apart from the scarcity of water for the poor, which is a general complaint, there has been a common feeling that in quality the water has been deteriorating. In the Corporation, it was two doctors who moved propositions requiring the Department to make more careful and frequent analysis of the city's water supply. Colonel Clemesha's report in 1917 pointed out that the aqueduct from the Tansa lake was open to infection and fouling. The point brought against this as a possible source is that the water supplied in Bombay has been well analysed and that whatever may be its defects, it does not contain the "true cholera vibrio" which is the cause of cholera. A note on cholera has been prepared and communicated to the Commissioner by Colonel Liston, who maintains that in an investigation covering more than a year, the "true cholera vibro" was never discovered. The "cholera-like vibro," which on medical authority does not cause the disease, was discovered on 29 occasions. It is against this contention that Dr. Sukhia brings his argument that large dilution renders the fatal germ safe from detection. Dr. Sukhia quotes the example of the Elbe water-supply in Hamburg where the people were assured that the "cholera vibro" could not be found, but where in the course of two months 17,000 people perished by a sudden outbreak of cholera, apparently, traceable to the certified water supply itself. Whatever be the controversy of experts, it was well that Dr. Jehangir Cursetji's motion was passed together with Dr. Sukhia's rider. If the water is partially unfiltered and there is peril of vitiation during its transmission, it is plain that a drastic inquiry into the conditions of our water supply should be held forthwith. We would quote Dr. Sukhia's motion in full:—

That the Commissioner be requested—(1) to report whether it is a fact that the Municipal Analyst does not carry out the work of the analyses of the city's water supply personally but leaves the work to be done entirely by his subordinates; (2) to ask the Executive Health Officer to make personally once a month only bacteriological analyses of the different waters supplied to the city and place the results before the Corporation; (3) to obtain, during the period of the prevalence of the present cholera epidemic, fortnightly analyses of the city's water supply, both chemical and bacteriological, from the Chemical Analyser to Government or from a non-official competent analyst independent of the Municipal Analyst and the Health Department; (4) to obtain, if possible, and place before the Corporation the results of the analyses of the Bombay water supply made by the representatives of the Jewell, Paterson and Mather and Platt filter, referred to in the Hydraulic Engineer's note accompanying the Commissioner's letter, dated the 10th August, 1918; (5) to report whether in view of the fact that a large quantity of water, viz., over 2½ million (2,300,000) gallons per day is lost by leakage along the aqueduct between Tansa and Ghatkoper as stated in the Hydraulic Engineer's annual report for 1917-18 and in view of the many chances of pollution of water in the aqueduct as pointed out by Colonel Clemesha, late Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India, in his report, dated the 13th April, 1917, it is desirable and feasible to replace the aqueduct by a line of cast iron or steel pipes, and if so, to place before the Corporation an estimate of the cost of carrying out the work; and (6) to report whether it is a fact that even now, after taking certain steps, thousands of bats exist in the Tansa aqueduct, nearly 27 miles in length, seriously polluting the Tansa water, and what further steps he thinks it desirable to take to do away with them or absolutely prevent them from polluting the water.

Now this is a specific inquiry concerning water supply. But to the ordinary observer, there are other circumstances that obviously make for danger and that need investigation. Take, for instance, the condition of our markets and the commodities that are exhibited for sale. We published letters from careful correspondents that in the market a lot of rotten and unsaleable stuff was put up for the benefit of poor and unwary customers. Rotten fish has been of late available in abundance in Bombay. What steady check is there against its danger among poor consumers? We are afraid the sale of decayed fruits and vegetables on the pavements and elsewhere has not received the careful attention of the authorities. In Byculla, the condition of some places is particularly abominable. The Meher market, for instance, is admittedly "overcrowded and congested." When official phraseology contains so much admission, the real condition of the place can be easily imagined. The things that are sold by some vendors are simply dangerous for human consumption and some shops are real death-traps. The physique and resisting power of the poor, at seasons of famine particularly, are weak and if wholesome food is not available, they purchase cheap decayed stuff. We have profound esteem for the doctrine of "demand and supply" which is done to death in controversies of this kind. It may be said that rotten stuff is sold because there are people to buy it. But those, who license markets, have a responsibility to see that rigorous inspection of their conditions and the conduct of the licensees is exercised. We can say from actual investigation that this question is becoming a scandal. That is why we wish the references made in the proposition we have cited were more comprehensive. Dr. Cursetjee's motion may be stretched for the inclusion of this topic, but we want more definite investigation. We think also that it is time to institute an independent inquiry into the whole question of the health of the city, the operations of the Health Department, and the prospects of relief work in crises. The epidemics have given us many lessons; we cannot afford to ignore or forget them.

HEARTENING WORDS.

It is heartening to read President Wilson's speeches in Europe. Singularly free from any selfish designs of his own, he lifts us into a purer atmosphere. Hell itself is let loose in parts of Europe. Everywhere there is a scramble for territorial aggrandisement in one form or the other. President Wilson is performing a much-needed function by calling people back to their duties. Europe wants badly such a mentor. Speaking at Milan, he recalled that Labour in every country had become conscious of its strength and also of its brotherhood and that it had been instrumental in creating a world-opinion of its own. Labour was inherently international or, as President Wilson put it, it was not of a nation or continent but of mankind. In the presence of this opinion which had a will and power of its own, President Wilson asked the peace-makers to remember that they should think, act and confer, not as masters of any nation but as servants of mankind. It is indeed a noble doctrine, but how do we find it translated into action? Why should France cast coveting eyes at the Duchy of Luxemburg? Why should France constitute herself a protector of the so-called Syrian interests? Is not yet the old Adam dead? The world looks to President Wilson to keep the other nations on the right line. If he confines himself only to words, we do not think he will be able to achieve much. The first thing, of course, is a righteous peace and the next thing is a guarantee of peace. If President Wilson surrenders on the first point in order to achieve the second, his whole object will be frustrated. No doubt mankind is wearied of war and, as the wounded Italian soldiers represented to President Wilson, we all want to secure some guarantee of justice and some equilibrium of the world which would make war next to impossible. But let it be always remembered that the first thing essential is a righteous peace and a fair settlement. President Wilson seems to attach greater importance to the guarantee and security of peace. It is perfectly true that the duty of peace-makers does not end by merely signing the treaty. Securities of peace are necessary, but let President Wilson see to it that fair terms are imposed even in the hour and pride of victory and that above all there is no Alsace-Lorraining. If the League of Nations is a guarantee of peace, annexation, overt or covert, is a sure guarantee of war.

Notes of the Day.

Labour Party in Opposition.

As the largest independent party outside Government circles, Labour naturally claimed the right of leading the official Opposition and we see from this morning's telegram that it has assumed that position. But a few years ago Labour was a neglected factor and now it leads the Opposition. Apart from the manœuvres of Mr. Lloyd George's masters, the position is, of course, partly due to the vacillating policy of the Liberal party; but a time may yet come when the Liberals may regain their old status in the country. At all events, Labour is a force to be reckoned with and, as years pass by, it will grow stronger and stronger. It is happy news that Labour is in perfect accord with the aspirations of India and that the Opposition in Parliament heartily sympathises and supports the Indian demands. It is not at all likely that the Ministerial party will leave the Indian Reform Bill an open question. The Opposition is even more strongly than the Ministerialists on the side of Indian reforms. It is just possible, however, that attempts may be made by the large group of Unionists in Parliament to whittle down the reforms and a vigilant Opposition like Labour will be to the advantage of India.

Britain and Russia.

Britain does not wish to incur further responsibilities in Russia and it appears Russia will be left more or less to settle her fate herself. The British force in Russia numbers 20,000 and, we are emphatically told, there is no intention of increasing it. It is, on the contrary, to be materially reduced and replaced by the Volunteer army. Simultaneously with this decision news from Russia, however, is not exactly assuring. The Russian revolutionaries do not seem to be yet tired of their orgies. We are told that the real dictator in Petrograd is now a young woman named Jacobleva and her cruelty is said to surpass all legends. A later telegram says that Lenin has been arrested by Trotsky who intends to pursue the reign of terror. Who knows, perhaps, the presence of a foreign army encourages the Bolshevists to assume a terrorist attitude? The decision of the British Government may bring about a healthier change. The revolutionary madness, it appears, must run its course and foreign interference makes it all the madder.

The Sultan of Turkey.

"The Times" publishes a short interview of Mr. G. Ward Price with the present Sultan of Turkey. The interview is specially interesting in view of the coming Peace Conference. Mr. Price says that the Sultan conveys an impression of strong character and considerable intellectual force. The Sultan condemned the entry of Turkey into the war as a German Ally as utterly unwise and said that if he had been on the throne, the sad occurrence would never have happened. Even the worst enemies of Turkey cannot argue that Turkey prepared for the war in the sense Germany had done or that it had any idea of world-dominion or that the Turkish people at large were responsible for the war or misdeeds as the Germans could be said to be.

Britain and Turkey.

The entry of Turkey into the war, as the Sultan said, was an accident. But to return to the interview. The Sultan continued:—

> "I inherited from my father, the Sultan Abdul Medjed, the Ally of England in the Crimean War, a strong feeling of affection and admiration for the English nation. Now that I am on the Throne I shall consequently do my best to renew and strengthen the old friendly relations between my country and Great Britain. . . . . Remember the great majority (of the people of Turkey) are entirely innocent of what has been done. The mass of the Turkish nation feels as I say towards England or even more strongly. I ask you as a man of honour to declare to the people of England that the greater part of my nation has had no share in the misdeeds that are attributed to it and that it is only a limited number of persons who are responsible for them. These words come from my heart."

We hope these words will not be lost upon Great Britain while she settles the Peace terms.

Is It International?

Some people affect to treat questions relating to Turkey and the Khalifate as international and advise the Indian Mahomedans that they should confine their attention only to India. We are not among them. The war record itself testifies that Indian Mahomedans have not swerved at all from the path of stern duty whatever their feelings may have been. This has been generally acknowledged by British statesmen themselves. But with all that it is permissible to observe that the Khalifate is a purely religious question and that it is for Mahomedans to settle unaided by any European power. It is also equally open to Mahomedans as well as to all, to urge that Turkey should not be partitioned and that the integrity of Turkey should be preserved. It is idle to ignore the Muslim sentiments on the subject. Specially, in the changed circumstances in Turkey, a change in the policy of the British Government itself is necessary.

Indian States and Nationalism.

Mr. K. Madhav Panikkar discusses the question of the relations between the Indian States and Indian Nationalism in the current number of the "Modern Review." What is to become of the seven hundred States, in the new era? Are the reforms to be confined only to British India, leaving the States quite untouched? The question of bigger States does not present many difficulties. They can have full internal autonomy. At present they are responsible not to the people, but to the Central Government. Mr. Panikkar suggests that henceforth the States should be responsible to their subjects for internal administration. In affairs, international and imperial, he says, the Central Government must have absolute and unfettered control. We may add that the bigger States may justly claim a share in the Central Government, so far as Imperial matters are concerned. But what of the minor States? Can they afford to have independent administration, each one of them? Mr. Panikkar suggests a drastic remedy which may not command general approval; he wants that the minor States should be mediatised.

Duty of Rulers and People.

The proposal of Mr. Panikkar may conduce to the better government and unification of India. We may also admit that the Indian States cannot be left out altogether. But all the same the mediatisation of the States would be a rude shock to Indian sentiments, not to speak of the treaties and various other engagements the Sovereign power has entered into with them, though Mr. Panikkar wants to operate only on the minor States. The rough and ready method of Mr. Panikkar will find few adherents. Unless the States themselves desire some such step, it cannot be seriously proposed that they should be mediatised. The States are uncommonly jealous of their rights and privileges and these must be assured to them. It is just possible, however, when the petty States realise their situation, federation, combined public service, joint educational and industrial activities may be tried by them. At all events, the sooner the States, big and small, realise that their old autocratic and paternal administration will not do in the present times, the better will it be for them. They cannot afford to lag too far behind British India. Reforms in British India are bound to react upon the States and judging by the spirit in which the leading Chiefs have already received the reforms, it may be assumed that the people of the Indian States also will be given a due share in the administration of their affairs. In any case, it is up to the latter to bestir themselves betimes.

Postal Facilities between Britain and India.

At the monthly meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce a resolution was passed supporting the local Trades Association in its disapproval of the Value Post Payable system between Great Britain and India. They seem to have just registered their opposition without growing eloquent, as has been their wont, about a few dangers that could be invented against it in the name of the "masses." European commercial firms are opposed to the suggestion on account of the fear that the direct transmission of goods from British firms to Indian customers on the V. P. P. system may injure their trade. Of course, the profit of the middleman will vanish, but it is an advantage to the Indian purchaser. The Chambers of Commerce and Trades Association do not want to lose their commission and that is why they lay down that they are opposed to it. If it is the benefit of customers in India and British firms alone that matters in a transaction, there is a good argument in favour of the introduction of the system. But the foreign firms in India cannot endure so much justice!

A Welcome Step.

All social reformers in India will, we are sure, welcome the news contained in the following press note issued by the Nizam's Government:—

> Until recently it was customary at some Durgahs to engage the services of dancing girls at the annual *Urures* held in honour of the Saints buried in the Durgahs. The practice was stopped under the orders of his Exalted Highness' Government. His Exalted Highness has now been graciously pleased to order also the immediate discontinuance of the payment of *manuls* to dancing girls, which used to be paid to them from various Durgahs.

May we commend this praiseworthy example set by his Exalted Highness to the notice of his brother rulers in India, Hindu as well as Mahomedan? The step that the Nizam has taken is calculated to promote the cause of social reform, in the particular direction aimed at, not only in his own dominions, but in other parts of India as well.

Two Tributes to Genius.

The "Daily News" gives the following:—

> "It is true I had Lord Milner, as my friend says, but is there any man in this country who is a more intelligent, drastic, and thorough social reformer than Lord Milner?"—Mr. Lloyd George at Newcastle, Nov. 30, 1918.

> "Lord Milner, finding a smiling land, prosperous, leaping into great wealth, left it after two years of mismanagement and miscalculation a scorched and blackened desert. He has a peculiar genius for ruining institutions and countries into destructive courses."—From Mr. Lloyd George's speeches during the Bridget campaign, 1909, as printed in "The Lords, the Land, and the People," Page 21.

The parallel is an indication not merely of the metamorphosis of Mr. Lloyd George, but also of the sinister forces which hold him under their sway.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd accompanied by Mr. G. W. Hatch, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, visited the Docks on Thursday afternoon.

The resignation by Lord Willingdon of the appointment of Honorary Commandant of the 4th Bombay Light Horse, Indian Defence Force, is announced.

The reception to the repatriated Kut Prisoners of War ex. the P. S. S. Franz Ferdinand will take place to-morrow, at 11 a.m. and not at 10 a.m. as previously stated. It is hoped that Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford will be present on this occasion.

Mr. F. A. M. Vincent, M.V.O., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted from the date of relief privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for six months.

Mr. A. H. Whyte, Executive Engineer, Presidency Bombay, is granted six months' leave and is proceeding to England on the 11th instant. Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, Executive Engineer, Architectural District, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Presidency, in addition to his own duties, during Mr. Whyte's absence.

It is understood Sir Arthur Anderson succeeds Sir Robert Gillan as President of the Railway Board.

Colonel W. E. Jennings, I.M.S., is appointed to be Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, vice Surgeon General R. W. S. Lyons, I.M.S., retiring.

Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, Political and Judicial Departments, Bombay, vice Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

OUTBREAK IN BERLIN.

ATTEMPTED SPARTACUS COUP.

HEAVY STREET FIGHTNG.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF EBERT AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

CONFLICTNG NEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Rec 10-45 a.m., Jan. 9.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Berlin states that owing to the Spartacist coup it is reported that Ebert, Scheidemann and Lansberg, the Majority Socialist Triumvirate, have resigned. It is stated that the causes of the outbreak were the dismissal of the Berlin Police President Eichhorn, who is alleged to have been handling Russian money for arming the Spartacists and breaking off relations with Russia by Ebert. Eichhorn ignored his deposition and continues in office.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

CENTRAL BERLIN IN HANDS OF SPARTACISTS.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 9.

COPENHAGEN.—The situation in Berlin on Sunday was very critical. Thousands of unemployed workmen came in from the suburbs and assembled at Tiergarten. The strikers carried placards 'Down with Government,' while Government supporters held a counter-demonstration with the placards 'Down with the traitors.' Most of the shops were closed owing to great nervousness.

LATER.

The Spartacists occupied the telegraph offices and Centerlin.

The last telegram Berlin despatched from Berlin on Monday evening announces that Central Berlin has been occupied. Since then confidence has reigned and evidently serious fighting are going on.

HEAVY STREET FIGHTING.

MAJORITY SOCIALISTS' APPEAL TO THE MASSES.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
11-30 a.m., Jan. 9.

BASLE.—The "Berliner Kurier" reports that the centre of Berlin has been a scene of heavy fighting. Spartacists forced their way into the Chancellor's palace, whence they fired on "Vorwaerts" buildings.

Eichhorn, with whom has taken up a strong position in the Royal stables. The Spartacists have machine-guns before the residence of the new Police President.

The Majority Socialists have appealed to soldiers and workers *en masse* in the defence of the new Republic.

The Spartacists declare that the Spartacists are in possession of the Reichsbank and barracks.

A Rotterdam message reveals the Machiavellian policy of members of the Soldiers' Council in Germany, who have been secretly arranging demobilisation so as to ensure that the great majority of the remaining troops are imbued with revolutionary spirit. Consequently, Germany is still under arms are largely Republican supporters.

This policy has been totally successful in Brunswick, where Spartacists hold the reins of power and bringing great influence to bear on

LEDEBOUR'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 9.

A message from Berlin says that Ledebour and three others have been sent as parlementaires to discuss Government members measures necessary to avoid further bloodshed.

A state of truce has been declared, the Spartacists apparently accepting the Government's conditions, namely disarmament of all persons except soldiers, and evacuation of all buildings and surrender of Eichhorn.

SPARTACISTS SPANDAU ARSENAL.

EICHHORN MASTER SITUATION.

(REUTER'S

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 12 Jan. 9.

BASLE.—A later message from Berlin states that the Spartacists have seized the arsenals at Spandau. Fighting continues in the streets of Berlin all night. Gigantic demonstrations took place on Alexander Platz on January 7th.

Eichhorn is for the moment master of the situation, Liebknecht and the crowds, urging them all not to return to work and declaring that the Government must resign.

The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the Spartacists were eventually elected from the Chancellor's Palace. The Spartacists occupied the Post office on January 6th.

ALL-BANKS BARRICADED.

HUNDREDS FLEEING FROM CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 9.

COPENHAGEN.—A telephone message from Berlin to Munich states that civil war has begun in Berlin. All banks are barricaded. The Spartacists have captured a great number of public buildings. Thousands of armed Spartacists, also Government supporters, are crowding the streets. Firing has started at several points and hundreds are jeering from the City.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

SPARTACUS COUP OCCURS IN MIDST OF CAMPAIGN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 12-15 p.m Jan. 9.

A message from Berlin despached prior to the Spartacus *coup d'etat*, describes the capital as in the throes of the National Assembly election campaign, in which the majority Socialists, whose leaders did not anticipate an absolute majority, were daily gaining ground. The Centrists were silently very active.

Many non-Socialists intended voting for the Majority Socialists in the hope of ensuring that party's energetic opposition to the extremist attempts to break up the National Assembly.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

GOVERNMENT REGAIN CONTROL OF SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan 9.

It is difficult to estimate the situation in Berlin owing to conflicting reports. The latest messages state that fighting yesterday was most sanguinary up to the present and several hundreds were killed. Miniature battles occurred in Wilhelmstrasse, where the Spartacists attacked the Foreign Office.

Apparently, last night the Government regained control of the situation, at least temporarily. One report states that Hindenburg has arrived in the capital; another says that General Groener Ludendorff's successor, has requested Government to allow him to occupy Berlin, saying that forty reliable regiments can easily restore calm.

COUNCIL OF WAR IN BERLIN

GOVERNMENT REFUSE TO NEGOTIATE WITH SPARTACISTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Jan. 9.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Frankfurt states that a Council of War was held in Berlin at the Chancellar's Palace on January 6th, the Soviet Executive participating, at which Government decided to use all force to subdue the Spartacists. Noske was appointed commander-in-chief of Government troops and these were conveyed in motor cars to the centre of Berlin and concentrated near the Chancellor's Palace. Both sides occupy positions in Wilhelmstrasse a hundred yards apart and are prepared to fight.

SPARTACUS IN POWER AT DUSSELDORF.

PROLETARIAT PROCLAIMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 9.

PARIS.—A message from Berlin announces that at Dusseldorf, Muelheim and Oberhausen the Spartacists have seized power and proclaimed a proletariat on the Russian model.

BAVARIAN REPUBLIC'S PROCLAMATION.

"A MEMBER OF UNITED STATES OF GERMANY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Jan. 9.

AMSTERDAM.—The Bavarian Government has issued a statement that Bavaria is a Republic and a member of the United States of Germany. There will be a single Chamber of Parliament, elected on the principle of equal suffrage and proportional representation. All citizens over twenty years of age will be entitled to vote.

LUDENDORFF STAYING IN SOUTH SWEDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Jan. 9.

STOCKHOLM.—The "Dagens Nyheter" learns from an authoritative source that Ludendorff is staying in South Sweden. The newspaper adds that he has adopted the fictitious name and title of a Finnish Legation Councillor Ernst Lindstrom.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

PROCEEDINGS TO OPEN ON JAN. 13TH.

FIVE DELEGATES EACH FOR PRINCIPAL ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Jan. 7.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 9.

PARIS.—The opening of the proceedings of the Peace Conference has been fixed for January, 13th, when the heads of the Governments and the Foreign Ministers of the Associated Powers will exchange views. As soon as an agreement has been reached regarding the organisation, the composition and the procedure of the conference, the first siting will be held probably about January, 18th.

It is believed that the representatives of all the states which broke off relations with the Central Empires will be present and they will settle definitely the number of delegates, each state will send to the conference. It is confidently asserted that France, Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan will have five delegates each. France will be represented by M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon and others not yet designated. Marshal Foch by the unanimous wish of the Allies will be invited to express his views on the military problems. Probably Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Rumania and Portugal will have three delegates each while the states which only broke off relations with the enemy will have only two.

MACHINERY OF BRITISH CABINET.

REACHING REFORMS RECOMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 9.

The Machinery of Government Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Haldane, which was appointed in 1917, has issued its report, which recommends far-reaching reforms. With regard to the functions and procedure of the Cabinet, the Committee declare that the main functions are the final determination of the policy to be submitted to Parliament, supreme control of the national executive in accordance with the policy prescribed by Parliament and the continuous co-ordination and delimitation of the activities of the several departments of state.

For the due performance of these functions the Committee recommend a small cabinet, preferably of ten members, meeting frequently and supplied in a most convenient form with all the information enabling it to arrive at expeditious decisions. The Cabinet should consult personally all ministers whose work is likely to be affected by its decisions. The cabinet should have a systematic method of securing that its decisions are effectually carried out by the departments concerned.

As regards employment of women in Civil Service, the Committee report that the absence of any substantial recourse to women's services has hitherto deprived the public of a vast store of knowledge, experience and fresh ideals, some of which would for particular purposes have been far more valuable and relevant than those of men civil servants.

SUGGESTED RESEARCH MINISTRY.

The other recommendations include the establishment of a Research Ministry to undertake research work to furnish a proper basis for policy. The report recommends a definite principle of distribution of business between the various departments and condemns watertight divisions of business between the departments.

It recommends the formation of parliamentary committees to watch the work of particular departments and also the formation in the Treasury of a separate branch to specialise in the establishment work and study all questions of staff and recruitment and routine of business generally.

It further recommends a redistribution of the duties of the Lord Chancellor, causing division of work between him and the Home Secretary, thus relieving the Chancellor of the present extreme pressure of work.

LABOUR PARTY IN COMMONS.

CLAIM TO BE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 9.

A joint meeting of the Executive of the Labour Party and Labour members of Parliament passed a resolution with one dissentient voice in favour of the Labour Party in the House of Commons becoming the official opposition.

PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR PARTY.

NEW CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 9.

The Parliamentary Labour Party has unanimously reelected Mr. W. Adamson Chairman for the ensuing session. Mr. Clynes has been appointed Vice-Chairman.

SINN FEIN M. P. SENTENCED.

SIX MONTHS FOR INFLAMATORY SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 9.

The Sinn Fein Member of Parliament, Mr. Sears, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for delivering an inflamatory speech and inciting his audience to shoot the authorities when occasion arose.

ITALY'S WELCOME TO WILSON.

UNPRECEDENTED ENTHUSIASM EVERYWHERE.

SCENES IN TURIN, MILAN AND GENOA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Jan. 9.

TURIN.—The official and popular reception accorded to Wilson on his arrival here partook of the same warm character as elsewhere in Italy. Features of the reception were the assembling of 400 Piedmontese Mayors, who greeted the President at the Town Hall and the presentation of an album containing over a thousand resolutions of Piedmontese Communal Councils, conferring on the President the freedom of their respective towns.

PRESIDENT WILSON AT MILAN

INDUSTRIAL BASIS OF WORLD PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

TURIN, Jan. 6.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Jan. 9.

President Wilson, speaking at the Palazzo in Milan on Sunday to a large delegation, said:—I cannot tell you how much complimented I am by your coming in person to give me this greeting. I have never known such a greeting as the people of Milan have given me on the streets. It has brought tears to my eyes, because I know that it comes from their hearts. I can see in their faces the same things that I feel towards them and I know that it is an impulse of their friendship towards the nation I represent, as well as a gracious welcome to myself.

I want to reecho the hope that we may all work together for a great peace as distinguished from a mean peace. And may I suggest this, that is a great deal in my thoughts. The world is not going to consist now of great Empires. It is going to consist for the most part of small nations apparently, and the only thing that can bind small nations together is the knowledge that each wants to treat the others fairly. That is the only thing.

The world has already shown that its progress is industrial. You cannot trade with a people whom you do not trust, who do not trust you. Confidence is the basis of everything that we must do, and it is a delightful feeling that those ideals are sustained by the people of Italy and by the wonderful body of the people such as you have in the great city of Milan. It is with a sense of added encouragement and strength that I return to Paris to take part in the Councils that will determine the aims of the people. I thank you with all my heart.

RECEIVES FREEDOM OF MILAN.

WHY AMERICA WAS RELUCTANT TO ENTER INTO WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MILAN, Jan. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 9.

President Wilson left Milan to-night after the greatest day of demonstration ever recorded. It was simply overwhelming, especially when the President appeared on the balcony to make his farewell speech. The President later arrived in Turin, where thousands of the industrial classes had prepared a welcome to equal that in Milan. A public holiday was declared and the streets were thronged. The President's Milan speech, in which he acknowledged the rights of the working classes in the peace settlement, had been printed in all Turin papers and produced a striking effect.

Receiving the Freedom of the City at the Municipality, the President said:—"I accept it as a tribute to the people I represent. The people of the United States were reluctant to take part in the war not because they doubted the justice of the cause, but because it was the tradition of the American Republic to play no part in the politics of the Continent. But as the struggle grew, they were more and more moved by the conviction that it was not a European struggle, but a struggle for the freedom of world and the liberation of humanity and with that conviction it was impossible that they should withhold their aid. Their hearts beat with you from the first and when the time came they threw every resource of men, money and enthusiasm into the struggle."

Outside the Municipality the crowd clamoured to hear the President speak, on which the President appeared on the balcony and said:—"Follow-citizens of Turin. I bring the affectionate greetings of the people of the United States to the people of Italy and this great city. Viva Italia!"

AT THE PHILHARMONIC CLUB.

The President was afterwards entertained to luncheon at the Philharmonic Club. Replying to the toast, the President said he felt the real blood of the Republic flowed in the veins of "these plain people who more than in some of us have borne the stress and burden of war, because of the price at which they have purchased victory. "Think", continued the President, "of the price of blood and treasure not only, but the price of tears and hunger on the part of the little children."

These, said the President, were the people who never let go, said nothing, merely lived from day to day, determined that the glory of Italy or the glory of the United States should not depart.

The President concluded:—"This is a great industrial city. Perhaps, you think of the members of Government who are conferring in Paris as the makers of war or peace. But we are not. You are. The plans of the no-

(Continues on Page 8.)

LABOUR DEMONSTRATION IN BOMBAY

100,000 MEN OUT OF WORK.

ALMOST ALL MILLS CLOSED.

Labour strikes are not new in India and in Bombay particularly. In recent times we have had strikes of various orders and degrees and within less than a year, we have had some notable strikes—the strike of the G. I. P. Railway workmen, the strike of the mill-hands of the Currimbhoy group; the strike of the postmen and last, but not least, the threatened strike of the domestic servants. But it is for the first time in the history of Bombay's mill industry that such an unprecedented Labour demonstration as yesterday's occurred, as a result of which practically all the mills had to stop work. It is obvious, so far from careful enquiries we have been able to make, that the trouble really and solely originated in the failure to arrive at a timely and acceptable settlement of the differences between the management and the workmen in the Century Mill. The workmen struck work on Sunday the 29th December, the day being treated as a working day. They demanded that the consideration shown to the clerical staff should be extended to them also, viz., that they should be given a bonus, if not of a month's wages, of some days' wages at least, that they should be given a war allowance as in the case of the clerks, and also allowed wages for the two days on which work was suspended under the order of the management in honour of the Armistice celebrations. After the strike had lasted for some days, a *via media* had practically been reached through the intervention of some friends in that an arbitration, consisting of Mr. C. N. Wadia and Mr Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee, should look into the men's demands and that, in the meanwhile, the men should resume work from yesterday. It was also settled that Mr. Wadia should instruct the Manager of the Mill "to put up steam" yesterday morning at the usual hour and admit the men as they came. This was understood to be the position until day before yesterday evening.

Conflicting Motives.

As regards what happened in the meanwhile there are two conflicting motives. One is that the men were dissatisfied that the arbitration should consist of only two gentlemen—one of them a highly interested party and the other is that the management was not anxious to show strict regard for the terms of the settlement. It is even said—and it seems to be a fact—that on Wednesday evening as the Textile mills people were leaving the mill after the day's labour, the Century mill people tackled them and by persuasion, rough handling and otherwise induced them not to go to work yesterday morning. Inquiries at the Textile mill show that although the mill was ready to start work at the usual hour, the men did not go to work and some of them kept loitering about outside the mill. How far this was the result of provocation the men of the Century Mill are said to have received at the hands of the Manager—Mr. J. G. Anderson—it is difficult to say. It is said, however, that Mr. Anderson treated some of the men's leaders with unmitigated contempt and used expressions which the men construed to mean that the management did not intend to concede their demands to any extent and, as a consequence of it, they took the step narrated above. It is also said that the workmen were prepared to resume work yesterday morning, but that the management did not show any disposition to take them in This is all that is known at present. After making a demonstration before the mill the men proceeded to the Textile Mill, which adjoins the Century Mill, and picking up the men collected there marched in the direction of other mills. Once the men started, it was easy work, considering that the mills cluster together in this locality, as well as in Parel. The Crown Mill, the Dawn Mill, the Globe and the mills controlled by the Currimbhoys—Mahomedbhoy, Currimbhoy, Pabanay, Fazulbhoy and Pearl Mills—were soon covered by the men. All these mills agreed to stop work, and let their men out either before or after a little damage was done to the window panes, etc.

March on Mills.

The men released from work here went to swell the number of strikers. They then divided themselves into groups and marched in two directions, namely Delisle Road Jacob Circle, and Parel. Both these localities are teeming with mills, comprising as they do almost the entire mill industry of Bombay. Another, though smaller, group marched in the direction of Dadar and Mahim, where are located the Ruby Mills the Kasturchand Mills and other mills. First, one mill and then another were approached and made to yield either to the persuasion or before the force of superior numbers of these men. Mention may be made particularly of the Bombay Cotton and Dyeing, the Western India Mills, the two Sassoon Mills, the Hongkong and the Finlay at Chinch Pokli, the Morarjee Goculdass, Dinshaw Petit, Jacob Sassoon, the Tata Mills, the Kohinoor and the Spring Mills, on Supari Baug Road as also the Shapurjee Bharucha Group in Jacob Circle and at Sewri the Indo-China, Moon, China and Jubilee Mills. The damage done to these mills individually is inconsiderable, most of them having suffered a few broken window-panes and gunnies. In a few cases, it might be slightly greater, but it is possible that it was not intended, the object of the demonstrators being solely to enlist the sympathies of their fellow-workmen and make them come out. At the very first demonstration, several mill managements, realising the futility of resistance, agreed to suspend work and let out their employees. Where obstinacy was shown where the Managers were prone to look upon the demonstration with contempt was there any symptom of rowdyism and the damage was inflicted by the throwing of stones and brick bats. At the Bombay Cotton and Dyeing Works and at the Sassoon Mills as also at the Finlay Mills in the Chinchpokli area this happened and the throwing of stones resulted, in a few cases, in injury. At the Western India Mills, some of the demonstrators rushed the gates and compelled the management to suspend work and let out their men. The Fire Alarm which was close by was rung and it appears that the Fire Brigade men turned out on the scene promptly. The Flour Mill close to the Hong Kong Mill was left alone and unmolested, the attention of the demonstrators being confined to their own line of work.

Police Intervention.

At the Yarn Manufacturing Company, the men smashed up the gates, after which the management were easily persuaded to suspend work. The demonstrators went to the Tata Mills about 10 o'clock, but before they could do any damage or insist on the management to stop work, the Police who are located close by in a building rented from the Tata's turned up on the scene and turned them back, and until the time interval everything seemed to be quiet. But by the tiffin interval some of the demonstrators returned to the place and were loitering about. The workmen did not go back to work after the interval. After waiting for a little while, the management closed the work for the day. Some little damage was done to the godown and the stores as also to the Dyeing and Bleaching House. At the Jacob Sassoon Mill, which is a little further away from the Tata's comparatively greater damage was inflicted and it would appear, at the Kohinoor Mills also.

The Sun Mill near Madan Rang appears to have suffered the greatest damage of all, owing to the resistance said to have been offered by the European Manager of the concern. The mill is situated in the heart of a densely inhabited mill population and the crowd here was also the biggest. Among the mills that were found working in the afternoon were the Madhavji Dharamsi, the Dinshaw Petit (new) and the Tardeo Mills in Tardeo, inasmuch as they had taken the precaution of calling in Police aid and stationing a few constables outside their gates and shutting in their workmen for the whole of the day. The Hindusthan, the Nanabhoy and the India Mills which are in close proximity to the ones mentioned above, had, however, to suspend work for the rest of the day and allow their men to go home or join the demonstrator as they pleased. The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving mill at Charni Road, being out of the way, was also working while the Khatau Makanji Mill at Byculla Bridge had to suspend work. At Mahim, while the demonstrators were throwing stones at one of the mills, these struck some men who were in a buffalo—shed close by and injured them very severly. These men had to be removed to the hospital some of them—about a dozen—rather in a serious condition. Apart from these incidents the demonstrators were generally orderly and well-behaved. In the afternoon one could see knots of workmen gathered here and there in the whole Mill district from Byculla to Mahim. The total number of men out yesterday is estimated at from 100,000 to 120,000 or so, and the streets presented a somewhat picturesque appearance by the restless stream of human movement. It reminded one of the close of a big fair, full of noise and bustle but without any of the anxiety, the enthusiasm, the pleasure or the demonstrativeness. They were to be seen in those who resort to a fair.

The Police were conspicuous by their undemonstrativeness. They were to seen in groups of twos and threes and towards evening fresh batches were arriving in victories and by tram cars and being gradually deposited at various centres. The Police Commissioner and some of his deputies were busy motoring from point to point and presumably in overseeing the disposition of the constabulary at convenient points and giving orders and instructions to the superior staff.

Conference at Police Commissioner's Office.

In the afternoon there was a conference at the Police Commissioner's office, between Mr. Vincent and the mill-owners. What took place at this conference has not been made public. It is understood, however, that Mr. Vincent strongly recommended the mill-owners to grant an all round increase of ten per cent. to their workmen. While the mill-owners appeared to be generally agreeable to the proposal, it is said, they

(Continued on page 8.)

CRISIS IN WARSAW.

ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT

A PRO-PADEREWSKI COUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd 11-30 a.m., Jan. 9.

"The Times" learns from Warsaw that the civilian militia has overthrown the Government and arrested members of the Cabinet, who are reported to have subsequently escaped. The object is to instal a coalition, which Paderewski favours. General Pilsudski, who escaped arrest, is conferring with Paderewski regarding the situation. Meanwhile, mystery surrounds the whereabouts of the escaped members of the Cabinet.

FAILURE OF COUP D'ETAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 9.

"The Times" learns from Warsaw that the success of the *coup d'etat* was short-lived. Members of the Cabinet, who were kidnapped, have been discovered and freed. The occurrence has merely served to strengthen Pilsudski's hands.

AWARDS FOR WAR SERVICES.

NEW YEAR RECIPIENTS OF O. B. E.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 9.

Hundreds of names of men and women on whom the Order of the British Empire is bestowed for services rendered in connection with the war are published in a thirty-two page "Gazette." Most varied forms of war occupation are embraced.

Only a few well-known overseas names are included in the present list. Among these is Viscountess Buxton, wife of the Governor-General of South Africa, who appears in the highest class, namely as Dame of the Grand Cross.

The Knight-Commanderships include Sir Rider Haggard as a member of the Dominions Royal Commission. The Commanders include Mary Booth and W. J. Haines of the Salvation Army, and Mr. George Robey. The Officers include Mr. William Hibberdine, Traffic Manager of the Eastern Telegraph Company.

MINEFIELD ADRIFT IN NORTH SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Jan. 9.

STOCKHOLM.—It is reported that an entire minefield appears to be adrift towards the south coast of Sweden. Twenty mines exploded off the west coast of Denmark. Fishermen report that the North Sea is filled with an enormous number of small mines adrift, of hitherto unknown construction.

THE OVERFLOODED SEINE.

CELLARS OF FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY FLOODED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 9.

PARIS.—Owing to heavy rain the Seine is overflowing its banks. The cellars of the Foreign Ministry and the lowlying streets are flooded and the process of pumping is in progress.

LEAKAGE OF EXAMINATION. PAPERS.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY'S PLIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

An enquiry into the leakage of question papers in connection with the recent Calcutta University examinations by a committee sitting under the chairmanship of Sir Asutosh Mukerjee has resulted in a most extraordinary situation being created. The majority of the committee sign a report to the effect that they have failed to make any discovery that throws light upon the leakage. A minority report makes divers charges of negligence against the Registrar and of indifference against the majority of the paper-setters, who appear to have refused to help the enquiry.

The result is that a fresh batch of controversial resolutions appear on the Senate's agenda, one of which goes so far as to suggest that two of the majority have not the power to sign the report, while another moves that the note of dissent be expunged. Both the majority and minority reports declare that the leakage was brought about by an organised body of persons anxious to bring discredit on the University.

MR. WILSON RETURNS TO PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 7.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Jan. 9.

Wilson has returned.

ITALY'S WELCOME TO WILSON

(Continued from page 7.)

dern world are made in the counting-house. Men that do the business of the world now shape the destinies of the world and peace and war are in a large measure in the hands of those who conduct the business of the world. That is one reason why, unless we establish friendships and sympathies we clog all progresses of modern life. You cannot trade with a man who does not trust you and you will not trade with a man who you do not trust. Trust is the life and breath of business and suspicion and unjust rivalries stand in the way of trade. The country is dominated by the capital invested in it. It is a fundamental idea that in proportion as foreign capital comes in and takes hold, foreign influence comes in and takes hold. Therefore, the processes of capital are in a sense the processes of conquest. We go to Paris to conclude peace. You sit here to continue it.

WELCOME BY TURIN UNIVERSITY.

MR. WILSON ON THE MISSION OF UNIVERSITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Jan. 9.

TURIN.—The President addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd in the square before the Philharmonic Club from the balcony President Wilson said: "I hope with all my heart that in the peace now about to be concluded Italy may find her happiness and her prosperity."

Speaking at the University of Turin, the President said:—"When men have thought along lines of philosophy and revealed to them visions of poetry and worked out in their studies permanent lines of law, they have realised the great impulses of humanity and have then begun to advance a human web which no power can permanently tear or hand destroy. So, in being taken into the comradeship of the University, I feel that I am being taken into one of those things which will always bind nations together. When seeking peace we seek nothing else than that men shall think the same thoughts, govern their conduct by the same impulse and entertain the same purpose—namely, love of their on people, but also love of humanity and love of that great indestructible thing we call justice and right. The Universities will have forgotten their duties when they cease to weave this immortal web."

Concluding, the President said it was one of the chief griefs of the war that the Universities of the Central Powers used the thoughts of science to destroy mankind. It was, said the President, the duty of the great Universities of Italy and the rest of the world to redeem science from this disgrace.

TRIBUTES TO MAZZINI AND COLUMBUS.

PRESIDENT WILSON AT GENOA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

GENOA, Jan. 5.

President Wilson speaking at the Monument of Mazzini said:—"I am very much moved to be in the presence of this monument. On the other side of the water we have regarded the life of Mazzini with almost as much pride as if we shared in the glory of his history and I am very glad to feel that I am taking some small part in accomplishing the realisations of the ideals to which his life and thought were devoted."

Speaking at the Genoa Municipality, the President said:—"Genoa is the natural shrine for the Americans. The connections of America with Genoa are many and so significant that there are some senses in which it may be said that we drew our life and our beginning from this city. It is very inspiring to feel how the human spirit is refershed again and again from its original sources."

At the monment of Columbus, the President said:—"Columbus did a great service to mankind in discovering America and it is America's pleasure and America's pride that she has been able to show that it was a service to mankind to open that great continent to the settlement of a free people desiring to see other peoples free and to share their liberty with the peoples of the world."

POWER OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

Speaking at Milan to the League of Mothers and Widows, President said:—"I would like to express to you the very deep sympathy I have for those who have suffered irreparable losses in Italy. Our hearts have been touched and our men have come with the spirit of the Crusaders against that which was wrong and in order to see if it is possible that such terrible things will never happen again."

On arriving in Milan the President said:—"I my country we have many parties but we have a single sentiment in this war and in that sentiment lies our feeling towards those with whom we have been associated in the great struggle. Force can always be conquered but the spirit of liberty never can be. A beautiful circumstance about the history of liberty is that its champions have always shown power of self-sacrifice and have always been willing to subordinate their personal interests to the common good."

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN NOVELIST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Jan. 9.

The death is announced of the novelist Miss Matilda Betham-Edwards.

Miss Matilda Betham-Edwards, poet, novelist and writer of French rural life, was educated at home, by herself, the education being of a purely literary turn. For some time in 1891 she was Officer de l'Instruction Public de France. Among her publications are: The White House by the Sea, Kitty, Dr. Jacob, John and I, France of To-day, Poems, The Golden Bee (ballads), Reminiscences, The Lord of the Harvest, East of Paris, Literary Rambles in France and Hearts of Alsace.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

INCREASE IN TAXATION PROPOSED.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, the budget estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1919-20, framed by the Standing Committee, were discussed.

The Corporation recorded a letter from the Bombay Improvement Trust forwarding the administration report of the Trust for the year 1917-18.

The Corporation considered as an urgent matter a letter from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the Salsette water supply.

Mr. Monie, the Commissioner, said the Corporation had some time ago authorised him to ascertain the wishes of Government with regard to the water supply of Salsette. He had received a letter from Government making certain proposals, and he had with him a scheme prepared by the Hydraulic Engineer for the utilisation of the Pawai water which would be of advantage, both to Salsette and Bombay city. The porposals were such that the Corporation would wish them to be considered in Committee before a decision was arrived at in the matter. Government desired to know as early as possible the decision of the Corporation in the matter.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala moved and Dr. M. C. Javle seconded a proposition referring the matter to the Water Committee for consideration and report.

As some members wanted to know what the proposal was, the Commissioner said Government had asked the Corporation to give them a lease of Pawai for ten years. The Corporation should, it was proposed, spend about Rs. 3,50,000 on certain works at Pawai and give filtered water to Government to the extent they required, and use the rest themselves. The Corporation would thus be able to get two and a half million gallons of water per day for the city more than they got at present. After ten years the Corporation would get back the three and ½ half lakhs they would spend, and they would be able to add three million gallons of water a day to the water supply of Bombay.

The proposition was carried.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala, Chairman of the Standing Committee, presented the budget estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1919-20 framed by the Committee under section 126 of the Municipal Act.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala said:—

"The Budget which I have the privilege to present to the Corporation on behalf of the Standing Committee is simple enough and I am glad I am spared the necessity of appealing to canons of taxation and finance in support of the Committee's proposal. It is estimated that the new financial year will open with an opening balance of Rs. 40,90,472, that the income for the year will amount to Rs. 17,36,500 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,82,14,268. This gives a deficit of Rs. 8,49,268, so that the closing balance at the end of the year will amount to Rs. 41,41,204. When the estimates were first framed by the Commissioner it was found that the water receipts on the bases of the rates in force for the current year would amount to Rs. 29,45,000 against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 25,46,000 on the maintenance of the water supply. As the law forbids any profit on the service, the Commissioner suggested a properties tax from 3 per cent. to 2½ per cent, and a maximum rate of 6¼ annas for 1,000 gallons for the supply of water by meter measurement in lieu of the higher rates now in force. This was a proposal which would have once more evoked the usual criticisms concerning the water rate with which the house is now so well familiar, but luckily there is no necessity for any such debate now. Soon after the estimates were submitted to the Committee the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities, and the signing of the Armistice, was received. The end of the dire conflict will render the undertaking of certain water works possible and the Standing Committee has provided for these works in the Budget. This has augmented the expenditure on water to Rs. 28,89,700 which leaves a balance of only Rs. 55,300. There is, therefore, no necessity to disturb the prevailing rates for the supply of water. The failure of the monsoon this year has entailed a reduction of usual supply of water, but let us devoutly hope that the new year will bring a copious rainfall and put an end to the hardships of the people.

"If all the other taxes are also kept at the existing level, the deficits for the year would amount to Rs. 11,98,700 and the important question for consideration is, whether this deficit could not be reduced by curtailing the expenditure; or, if that is impossible, whether the whole of this amount of deficit should be met from the Surplus Cash balance, or whether the General Tax should be enhanced with a view to reducing the deficit.

"The total expenditure for the year has been estimated at Rs. 1,82,14,268, which show an advance of Rs. 29,00,000 on the current year. This is a very large increase, but I wonder if any one will suggest that it could be curtailed without impairing efficiency. In his lucid note, the Commissioner has pointed out that the causes contributing to this rather unprecedented rise, are war and famine. Although the war is practically over, it will not be wise to expect that its disturbing effects will subside very soon. The Commissioner has provided for the works at the prevailing high rates of materials and labour, and the Standing Committee have thought it right to confirm these estimates in spite of the signing of the Armistice after the estimates had been originally framed. I feel confident that the Corporation will also agree that this is the right and only view to take of the situation.

The question then arises, are there no items of expenditure that could be omitted? The principal factors contributing to the increase in the outlay of the new year have been especially stated in the Commissioner's note. You will see therefrom that the largest increase is under Streets and Buildings, viz., 6,30,000. There is so much room for the improvement of our roads and lighting that we all welcome this increase, in the hope that it will lead to a real improvement. I have mentioned it before the Standing Committee, and I should like to repeat that heretofore we have been providing only for repairs and maintenance of the roads and that it is time now that we should consider every year at the Budget time the desirability of providing a grant for the cost of improving the foundations of our roads. We may look to the Commissioner for suggesting the ways and means. The increases under extraordinary allowances and contribution to the Improvement Trust are very large (484,000 and 345,000) respectively, but these cannot be avoided, nor is any reduction possible or desirable in the grant for Conservancy which shows an increase of Rs. 2,85,000. We have also provided an increase of Rs. 1,30,000 under Education, and no one, I am sure, will grudge it.

To come back to the main issue it being impossible to curtail expenditure, how is the deficit to be met? The Commissioner has proposed an increase of a half per cent. in the General Tax and the Standing Committee have by a majority accepted the proposal. While it has been the policy of the Corporation to draw upon the Surplus Cash Balance, whenever possible, to cover the difference between abnormal items of income and abnormal items of expenditure, it has also been repeatedly urged at this Board that, so far as possible, normal expenditure should be balanced by the normal income. Now if we maintain the General Tax for the next year at the existing rate of 9½ per cent., the normal income will fall short of the normal expenditure by about three lakhs. It is for this reason that an increase of half per cent. in the General Tax has been proposed. Before I resume my seat, however, I have great pleasure in acknowledging the great assistance Mr. Monie has given to the Standing Committee and the care and foresight with which he prepared his estimates. I have also to thank our Secretary, Mr. Masani, and Acting Secretary, Mr. Moulvi, who have always guided me on many intricate points. I hope and trust our energetic Secretary, Mr. Masani, will soon resume his work after his well-earned rest in perfect health, and guide and help the Chairman of the Standing Committee zealously, faithfully and conscientiously in future just as he has done in the past."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said the tendency in the past had almost invariably been to underestimate income and overestimate expenditure. This time also he noticed a certain timidity and pessimism displayed in estimating the revenue; otherwise he thought there was no necessity for raising the general taxation. He saw no reason for keeping such a large surplus in hand. It should be utilised in remitting taxation, and moreover the existence of a large surplus tempted them to incur increased expenditure. Again, instead of increasing the general taxation they should look for new sources of income. It was a regrettable fact that while European municipalities were allowed to tax a large number of articles coming into the city, the Bombay Municipality could tax only a limited number of such articles. They used to take kerosine oil in the past, but that too had now been taken away from them. The Bombay Corporation were asked to undertake the housing of the people and other large works of public utility, but he did not know how and when they would be able to do that with their sources of revenue so very limited.

RAISING OF TAX OPPOSED.

Dr. R. T. Naciman and Mr. R. S. Navalkar opposed the proposal to raise the General Tax by a half per cent.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said when he joined the Corporation in 1900-01 the income of the Municipality was Rs. 84 lakhs, which had now risen to Rs. 170 lakhs, that was to say cent. per cent. But he asked what they had done to improve the sanitation of the city or to promote amenities of life in return for the large income which the citizens had given them during the last eighteen years. There was no evidence whatsoever of this. They were going on in the same humdrum way as they had done before. They congratulated the Commissioner on his satisfactory budget and the Chairman of the Standing Committee on placing it before the Corporation in such an able manner. He thought they might as well congratulate the enterprising citizens of Bombay for giving them so much revenue. He rather thought that they should obtain powers under the Municipal Act to utilise a certain sum of money for the purposes he had mentioned, such as a drive all along the sea-face, open spaces, recreation grounds, museums, picture galleries, bands and other refinements of life. He asked himself and asked the Chairman of the Standing Committee what they had got in this city in lieu of these things.

Sir Dinshah Petit: Influenza and cholera.

"GOOD WORK OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST."

Continuing, Mr. Wadia said the Improvement Trust had done well by them. The death-rate in the Trust chawls was 17 as against 34 in the Municipal chawls, which proved that the Improvement Trust was working on sound lines. He also thought there should be some change in connection with the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner. They got the best men from Government as Municipal Commissioners, but as they could not get more than Rs. 3,000 as their maximum salary, they rejoined Government service just at the time when they had gained good experience. The result was that when a Commissioner left them, they lost the benefit of his experience. He suggested that they should be able to give him a pay of Rs. 4,000 after five years' service so that he might have sufficient inducement to remain in Municipal service for a longer time. For himself he thought the Commissioner should start with a pay of Rs. 2,500 and rise to Rs. 3,500, and after five years should get Rs. 4,000. The finances of the Municipality were satisfactory, but the situation of the city was not. He (the speaker) thought they could not improve sanitation, unless they made a change in the electorate. The landlords in Bombay had rather over-representation, while the tenants had none. The tenants should also have some representation, and he also saw no reason why ladies should not have a right to sit in the Corporation.

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta drew attention to the continued improvement in the form in which the budget was presented to them by the Commissioner. It was now presented in a form much more readable and easier to follow than in the past. He asked if under the present circumstances,—in the thoroughly uncertain state of the commercial market, in view of the hardships due to cholera and influenza, and in view of the restrictions of the Rent Act,—it was worth while to create complications by proposing an increase of the general taxation by a half per cent. only. If their finances made it necessary that they should have an increased income and if fresh taxation was to extend to one or two per cent. to make up such income, then they would have gladly supported an increase of taxation, because that would not upset the relations between landlord and tenant.

The Corporation at this stage adjourned.

MR. MODY AND MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As Mr. H. P. Mody seeks re-election as Municipal corporator at the ensuing municipal election I would suggest to him to obtain help from Mr. Sulleman Cassum Mitha and his Pathan hirelings just as he had done on the 11th December last at the Town Hall meeting. I hope that the Parsee "Biryaniwalas" (alias pseudo-stewards) would not desert one of the Sardars and leaders in his hour of need. My humble opinion is that they ought to muster strong on the 20th instant (being the election day) at the polling place with a resolve to assault those of the voters who dared to register their votes in favour of candidates other than Mr. Mody.

Mr. Editor, I beg to appeal, through the columns of your influential paper, to the Graduate voters of the D Ward to register their votes in favour of Mr. Jaykar or Mr. Velinker, who are reputed to be staunch and sincere Home Rulers. Let them not forget the conduct of Mr. Mody and others on the 11th December and the part they have played in stifling public opinion and in perverting the public life of Bombay.—Yours, etc.

A PARSEE, LL.B.

Grant Road, Jan. 5.

NEWEST BRITISH WARSHIP.

LARGEST FIGHTING VESSEL IN THE WORLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Jan. 9.

Although no official statement has yet been made, it is understood that the British warship Hood is now nearing completion. She will be the largest fighting vessel in the world. She will be 894 feet long and will carry eight 15-inch guns.

Her hull is being fitted with an outer cushion against which torpedoes or mines will explode harmlessly. She is expected to attain a speed of at least forty miles an hour. The Hood will cost £3,250,000. It is stated that three other battle-cruisers of the same type are being built.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 9.

The Board of Trade Returns show that in 1918 the imports were £1,319,338,591 as compared with £1,064,164,678 in 1917 and the exports were £498,473,065 as compared with £527,079,748 in 1917.

LABOUR DEMONSTRATION IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

not want their action to be construed as a conversion to force. It is likely that the men will be asked to resume work unconditionally on the undertaking that their grievances would be sympathetically considered by their respective employers.

The demonstration has created a profound sensation in the city.

WHOSE FAULT?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On whom does the blame of the strike of all the mills in Bombay fall? Let your readers judge.

On the 30th December, 1918, I wrote a letter to the agents of the Century Mills on behalf of the labourers of the Mule Department only. Though the demands were for 25 per cent. increase and one month's salary as bonus, the people were agreeable to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. The reply was that nobody's interference would be allowed. On the 4th instant, all the labourers numbering about 5,000 came to my place and instructed me to write to the agents as before. I again wrote a letter and received a reply to the effect that nobody should interfere between the agents and their men. The officials in the mill are rather bureaucratic. They get 25 per cent. over their salary and they got one month's salary as bonus. The low-paid labourers wanted to be treated equally with the officials and were even willing to abide by the decision of independent arbitrators. On the 7th instant, Mr. C. N. Wadia expressed his wish that he himself would hear and consider the grievances and thus he and Mr. Laxmidas Rowji Tairsee were to be the arbitrators. Yesterday he wanted that the people should see the manager and that the strike was to end to-day. The people, when they knew that Mr. Wadia, who, instead of being a party, was to be an arbitrator, thought fit to look to their brother workers for remedy and did not thenceforth try to seek the help of arbitrators when Mr. Wadia would grudge to do so. The blame would thus be seen to fall on Mr. C. N. Wadia.—Yours, etc.,

H. B. MANDAVALE.
Pleader, High Court.

Jan. 9.

TROTSKY ARRESTS LENIN

LATTER BECOMING TOO MODERATE

REIGN OF TERROR TO CONTINUE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 9.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Moscow states that Trotsky has arrested Lenin, because the latter has been becoming too moderate of late, desiring to form a coalition with Government. Trotsky is now the absolute dictator and intends to pursue the Reign of Terror.

BRITISH OFFICIALS IMPRISONED IN OSCOW.

WOMAN DICTATOR PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd 8 a.m., Jan. 9.

HELSINGFORS.—Members of the Danish Legation who have arrived here from Petrograd state that the British civil and military officials are kept imprisoned in Moscow and are being tyrannically tested.

The real dictator in Petrograd is a woman aged 22, named Jacob, chief of the counter-Anti-Revolution Committee. Her cruelty surpasses all existing legends. Many die of starvation in the streets daily. The popon has sunk to 800,000. Three-quarters all shops are closed and tramways suspended. There is no coal and the electric may only be used for two hours daily. Red Guards in Petrograd number 50,0

BRITISH FORCE IN RUSSIA.

NO INTENTION OF REASING IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 9.

Reuter learns that British force in Russia has at present strength of under 20,000. There are the slightest intention of increasing it; on the contrary it is hoped that the few those remaining will be replaced as soon decreased shortly and possible by men of the new Volunteer

ESTHONIA'S REQUEST BRITAIN FOR AI

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 9.

HELSINGFORS.—Estonia has requested Britain to despatch rifles, 6 field batteries and ammunition for the same, urging their inability to withstand the Bolshevik advance without supplies.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S DEATH.

PROFOUND SORROW THROUGHOUT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Jan. 9.

NEW YORK.—Roosevelt died from lodgment of a clot on the lung. He died in his sleep was present. The late Colonel was fairly in good health and excellent forty-eight hours previously.

The profound sorrow prevalent throughout the United States is expressed equally by his political friends and antagonists. The suddenness of the shocked Washington, where the Congress is being adjourned as token of respect. Flags at White and other public buildings are at half-mast. warships are flying In to the family's wishes the funeral be private.

SEA MICROBES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos Sukhia's letter in your valued columns on the mysterious fever that from the "Bath Herald" with interest.

"There is in life for people who like queer illnesses had become very common distressing considering the unrelinquished people who have been. Accordingly, the medical profession presented us with a new germ. It appears hereafter we shall emerge with more dignity, and those who have a serum. Fortunately, those who wish are not yet compelled to. The present epidemic is very severe there, but many doctors, as well as have the search for microbes is a useful way of occupying times. All goes to show that those who keep good general condition get the slightly, if at all, while those who suffer badly. It hardly needs us to explain this."

Dr. Sukhia letter aforesaid wants to know if officer has succeeded in isolating in question. Instead of lacking search of health and Wealth this time over them, the microbes do infinite more good to the city this valuable time in seeking that the brains specialists quarters of the city those neglected are kept street which prompt removal of refuse and sewers.—Yours etc.

SCRUTATOR.

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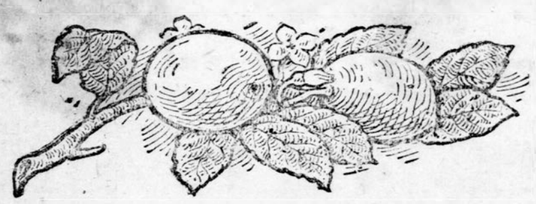

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Jan. 9.)

K. S. Viravala, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, was granted privilege leave with effect from the 17th October 1918 to the 30th November 1918.

During the absence of K. S. Viravala on privilege leave Mr. R. M. Thakore acted as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, from the 17th to 31st October 1918, and Mr. Harilal J. Kothari, B.A., from 1st to 30th November 1918.

Mr. Gurunath Gangadhar Nargund, on return to duty, to be Subordinate Judge at Athni.

Mr. Ramrav Ganpatrav Shirali, Subordinate Judge at Athni, to be Subordinate Judge at Bhiwndi, displacing Mr. Ramchandra Mahadeo Bhise.

K. S. Viravala, Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent at Palanpur, to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. M. C. Patel from Deesa.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Extra Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge on Rs. 150 a month for a period of three months, and to appoint Mr. G. D. Yajnik to hold it and to do duty as Joint Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, on relief by Mr. I. C. Boyd, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad to act as Superintendent of Police in Sind, vice Mr. J. C. Curry.

Mr. J. C. Curry, on relief, to revert as Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind and to be attached to the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad.

Mr. Jehangir Rastomji Sukhia to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Mr. Kazi Atta Muhammad walad Wali Mahomed, deceased.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., on reversion from military duty, to be Under Secretary to Government, War Purposes Department.

On his return from leave on the forenoon of the 11th December 1918 Mr. P. D. Lalkaka, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, assumed charge of his duties in the Bombay Custom House.

Mr. Kashibai Vastabhai Patel, Acting District Deputy Collector, Panch Mahals, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 3rd January 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Narvarial Maganlal Parekhji to act as District Deputy Collector, Panch Mahals.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Satara, vice Mr. C. N. Millard.

Mr. C. N. Millard, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, vice Mr. R. S. Hiremath.

Mr. Rudraya Shivlingaya Hiremath to be District Deputy Collector, Bijapur.

Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., to act temporarily as Assistant Commissioner in Sind during the absence of Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., on leave.

Mr. S. C. Tynan, I.C.S., on reversion from military duty, to be Assistant Collector, Kaira.

Mr. Bhawandas Fatechand to act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Chetanram Tahilram Lala proceeding on leave.

Mr. Jafarali Ansari to act as Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture in Sind during the absence of Mr. Gul Muhammad Abdur Rahman on leave.

Mr. B. Hooper, Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Nasik Sub-Division, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 3rd January 1919, with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays to it.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., to be Personal Assistant to the Collector of West Khandesh.

Mr. H. E. Gould, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr. Hamid M. Abdul Ali, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. G. T. Garratt, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, East Khandesh.

Mr. C. G. Acton, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Poona, vice Mr. V. B. Naik, reverting.

Mr. L. H. Taunton, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Sind.

Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, O.B.E., I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Broach, vice Mr. N. M. Parekhji, transferred.

The Rev. R. MacOmish, on return to duty in this Presidency, is appointed Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

The Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell, Acting Archdeacon and Chaplain of Colaba, to be Chaplain of Byculla, vice the Rev. W. P. Twentyman.

The Rev. H. Mould, Chaplain of Ganeshkhind Park Camp, to be Chaplain of Colaba, vice the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell, as a temporary measure.

Major A. F. Hamilton, I.M.S., to be substantive pro tem. Civil Surgeon, First Class, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Smith, I.M.S., reverted to military duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Burnett, I.M.S., on reversion to civil duty, to be substantive pro tem. Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Native General Hospital in addition to his own duties as Presidency Surgeon, First District, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hooton, I.M.S., reverted to military duty.

Mr. H. D. Basherville, I.C.S., is appointed to be Under Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Marjoribanks, I.M.S., to be Health Officer of the Port of Aden.

The Rev. J. C. Young, M.B., C.M., to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, pending further orders.

On reversion from military duty Mr. H. Phibbs, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., is posted to the office of the Consulting Architect to Government.

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2. Extract from the Report of Dr. K. B. Shroff, Sanitary Supt., dated 20th August, 1893, on the last Cholera Epidemic in the Surat City, as furnished by the Surat Municipality: "(c) Motiwala's Cholera and Diarrhœa Drops—5 dozen small phials were sent gratis by Mr. D. B. Motiwala of Bombay for free distribution. These were given to all those who asked me for it during my morning and evening rounds. I observed that several people who had once been supplied, applied again and again and on inquiry I ascertained that it was found efficacious in checking Diarrhœa. I believe it cured 40 or 50 people of Diarrhœa. I had an occasion to use this medicine in 5 or 6 cases of Diarrhœa with success. I tried it also in 2 or 3 cases of genuine Cholera where the symptoms were well marked and where it proved equally efficacious.'

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.985 Inch
Temperature of Air	76.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.5 ,,
Dew Point	61.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0 590 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	83.4 ,,
Minimum do.	71.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NNE,NNW,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	171 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Jan.		h. m.	ft. in.		Jan.		h. m.	ft. in.	
Thur.	9	m	3 45	27	4	9	m	10 27	17	9
			4 53a	25	7			10 46a	20	5
Fri.	10	m	4 41	26	7	10	m	11 40	17	6
			5 14a	25	8			11 57a	21	2
Sat.	11	m	5 49	26	0	11				
			7 42a	26	3			0 50a	17	2
Sun.	12	m	7 5	25	8	12	m	1 41	21	3
			8 58a	27	3			1 55a	16	6
Mon.	13	m	8 18	25	10	13	m	2 54	20	8
			9 40a	28	4			2 50a	15	11
Tues.	14	m	9 24	26	3	14	m	3 55	19	10
			10 36a	29	8			3 40a	15	6
Wed.	15	m	10 21	26	8	15	m	4 46	19	0
			11 10a	29	9			4 26a	15	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 9 (Thursday)	Sunrise. 7h. 14m.	Sunset.	6h. 17m.
,, 10 (Friday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,,	6h. 18m.
,, 11 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,,	6h. 18m.
,, 12 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,,	6h. 19m.
,, 13 (Monday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,,	6h. 20m.
,, 14 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,,	6h. 20m.
,, 15 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,,	6h. 21m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1919 Jan. 21 19h. 54.1m. p.m.; First quarter 9d. 4h. 25.2m. p.m. Full Moon 16d. 2h. 14.4m p.m.; Last quarter 24d. 0h. 52.0m p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 8th January, 1919, was 30.178 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 9th January, 1919 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Panjab.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the south-west Punjab. Day temperature is above the average at Multan and Ambala; night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is generally above normal; night temperature is in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Sind and east Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect at Ajmer and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Neemuch. Night temperature is below normal at Deesa, Rajkot and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in the south. Both day and night temperatures are generally above the average, the excess in the latter being considerable at several stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal except at Bombay. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in east Hyderabad. Day temperature is above normal in the northern half of the division, while night temperature is moderately above the average nearly everywhere.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Whether is slightly unsettled in the extreme north and in the Persian Gulf. Temperature continues considerably above the average in the central parts of the country.

No large change is likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on THURSDAY, the 9th of January, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Jn. to date	Departure, 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	97	54	69	81	..	0.30	—2.31
Do (8th)	83.8	82.4	83	..	..	0.30	—2.16
Jask	76.9	60.7	78	..	..	0.58	—1.24
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	76.9	66.1	72	..	..	1.52	+0.44
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—							
Multan	72.7	45.6	72	..	..	0.07	—0.25
Rawalpindi	63.8	40.6	69	..	..	2.03	+0.34
Lahore	70.3	43.7	92	..	..	0.56	—0.09
Hissar	74.8	43.5	94	..	..	0.06	—0.44
Ambala	72.7	48.8	96	..	..	1.16	—0.69
Delhi	74.0	51.1	71	..	..	0.08	—0.47
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	76.8	50.9	62	..	..	0.05	—0.65
Mainpuri	80.1	49.7	70	..	..	0.08	—0.44
Jhansi	77.8	54.1	74	..	..	1.03	+0.77
Cawnpore	78.0	53.3	87	..	..	0.11	—0.70
Allahabad	82.2	51.7	59	0.02	0.06	..	—0.08
SIND AND RAJPUTANA							
Jacobabad	74.5	43.0	65	..	..	0.14	—0.10
Karachi	73.0	58.1	55	..	..	0.46	+0.14
Ajmer	75.0	50.9	78	..	..	0	—0.55
Jalpore	79.8	48.2	59	..	..	0	—0.44
Kotah	81.6	50.2	48	..	..	0.30	—0.19
Mount Abu	78.0	62.1	24	..	..	0	—0.38
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj	77.0	54.9	49	..	..	0	—0.15
Dwarka	79.3	62.8	71	..	..	0	—0.66
Veraval	89.4	60.8	39	..	..	0	—0.32
Rajkot	83.1	56.5	32	..	..	0	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para	89.6	65.6	62	..	..	0	—0.27
Surat	91.5	68.8	59	..	..	0	—0.28
Ahmedabad	88.5	56.9	50	..	..	0	—0.18
Deesa	82.7	57.2	48	..	..	0	—0.18
Neemuch	81.0	57.4	48	..	..	0 07	—0.32
Indore	87.7	62.9	64	..	..	0.23	—0.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	85.8	51.9	70	..	..	1.30	+0.27
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	88.3	57.4	66	..	..	2.17	+1.05
Khandwa	92.3	61.0	56	..	..	0.02	—0.33
Akola	93.0	63.3	77	..	..	1.62	+0.25
Amraoti	89.7	63.3	88	..	..	1.64	+0.32
Nagpur	86.8	56.1	74	..	..	2.21	+0.75
Chanda	89.9	60.0	75	..	..	0.53	—0.74
Raipur	84.9	57.6	76	..	..	0.71	+0.01
KONKAN—							
Bombay	86.1	72.1	67	..	..	0.09	—0.47
Ratnagiri	93.1	70.3	75	..	..	3.41	+2.54
Marmugao	86.7	..	88	..	..	3.01	+1.83
Karwar	89.9	73.5	77	..	..	4.58	+2.55
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	95.1	62.8	83	0.08	0.15	..	—0.76
Ahmednagar	88.0	64.5	84	0.28	0.58	..	—0.57
Poona	91.4	64.8	69	..	1.16	..	+0.07
Sholapur	89.8	61.5	63	..	1.41	..	+0.04
Bijapur	86.8	66.7	75	..	0.29	..	—0.82
Belgaum	84.1	65.9	74	..	4.28	..	+2.42
Aurangabad	90.1	65.7	84	0.17	1.25	..	+0.25
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.7	62.7	73	..	2.33	..	+1.53
Hyderabad	88.8	64.7	75	..	2.79	..	+1.80
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Mangalore	92.0	75.3	69	..	6.60	..	+2.31
Calicut	88.8	77.1	91	..	13.62	..	+76.3
Cochin	91.7	76.0	67	0.61	10.12	..	+1.95
Colombo	90.0	72.4	99	0.04	9.67	..	—9.45
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	82.3	68.5	90	..	16.65	..	+10.54
Bellary	85.5	69.5	70	..	6.01	..	+3.88
Cuddapah	86.1	72.5	88	..	6.58	..	+1.93
Madras	84.8	76.5	83	..	30.12	..	+30.46
Bangalore	77.9	64.5	82	..	7.48	..	+4.29
Coimbatore	85.8	70.0	85	..	12.07	..	+7.10
Trichinopoly	87.9	65.2	86	..	13.82	..	+5.88
Negapatam	82.7	70.1	81	..	42.23	..	+13.92

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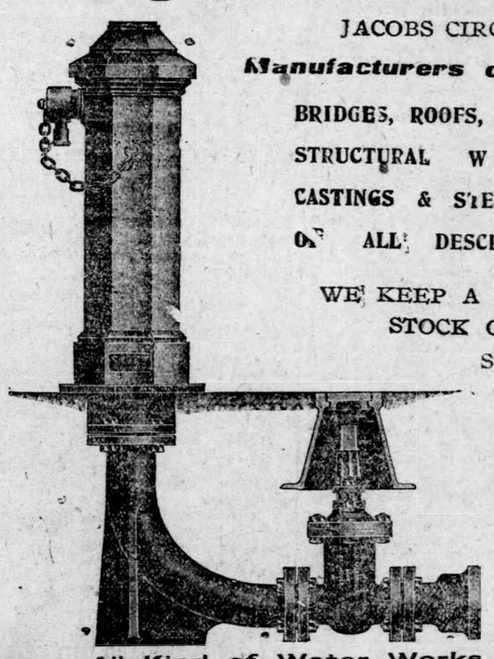

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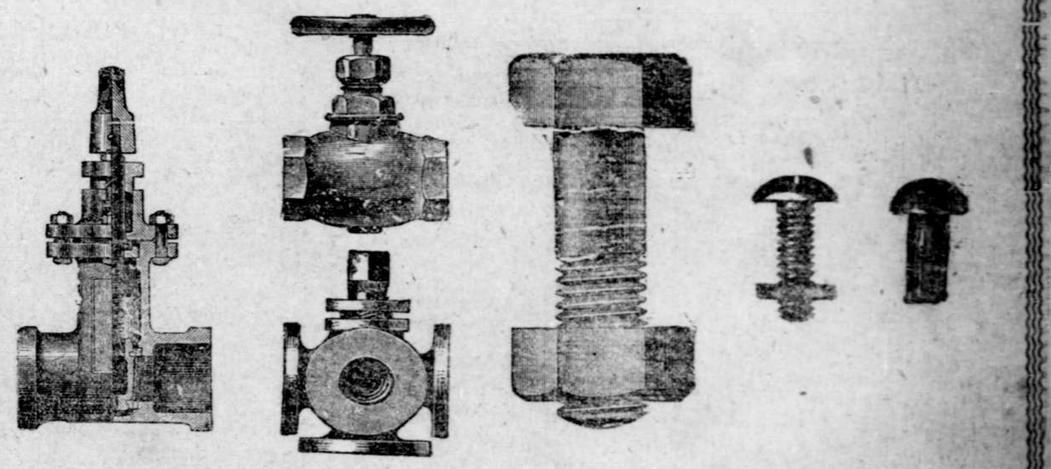

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